United Nations S/2016/73

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 January 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 22 January 2016 from the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) addressed to the President of the Security Council

The members of the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) have the honour to transmit herewith the final report of the Panel, prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2204 (2015).

In this connection, we would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Himmiche**
Coordinator
Panel of Experts on Yemen established
pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014)

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Final report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014)

Summary

The final report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) and extended pursuant to resolution 2204 (2015) provides an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed under resolution 2140 (2014), comprising the asset freeze and the travel ban, and the targeted arms embargo imposed under resolution 2216 (2015) for the period since its appointment on 7 April 2015 until the date of the present report. It also provides an outline of the Panel's findings and presents 15 recommendations to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) to improve the implementation of the relevant measures.

The Panel has visited 16 countries since its appointment. It met the President of Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, and other officials of the legitimate Government of Yemen in Saudi Arabia. The Panel has made several attempts to travel to Yemen, but officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the control of the Houthis, who initially agreed to receive the Panel, have yet to give final clearance to enter the country.

The Panel has noted that the Houthis, acting in consort with their affiliated political organization, Ansar Allah, have gradually assumed control of State institutions and brought about the current crisis. By a constitutional declaration of 6 February 2015, Ansar Allah established bodies to assume responsibilities that lie exclusively within the prerogative of the legitimate Government of Yemen.

The Panel has observed that not a single humanitarian pause to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people has been fully observed by any Yemeni party or by the coalition. By their failure to engage in good faith, the Yemeni parties to the conflict and all participants in the United Nations-brokered consultations, including members of the Sana'a and Riyadh delegations, bear responsibility for obstructing the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of the political process.

In 2015, the Panel observed an increasing degree of integration between the Houthi forces and the remnants of specialized military units formerly under the control of the former President, Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003), and his family. The Panel believes that the Houthi-Saleh forces constitute a new hybrid armed group, with roots in the traditional social elites in the north. By contrast, the composition of the resistance forces is highly localized and reflects specific social conditions and political priorities in contested areas.

The Panel has identified a new trend in the mobilization of armed Salafist groups in resistance-held urban areas, especially in Aden and Ta'izz city. Many Salafist groups have become more extreme in response to Houthi-Saleh assaults on civilian areas, and Salafist preachers have mobilized local supporters through neighbourhood mosques. The growing presence in Yemen of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant has contributed to increasingly sectarian perspectives, which also galvanizes Salafist groups and supporters of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Panel has noted a pattern of diversion of weapons and military support by regular units of the Yemeni army to Houthi-Saleh forces acting on behalf and under the direction of individuals designated by the Committee for being in violation of resolution 2216 (2015): Abdulmalik al-Houthi (YEi.004) and Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The Panel has observed that the supply of weapons to resistance forces by the coalition without due measures being taken to ensure accountability is also contributing to a destabilizing accumulation of arms in Yemen.

The Panel believes that well-established arms smuggling networks predating the outbreak of the current conflict have continued to operate in 2015, exploiting opportunities created by the disbanding of military units and the proliferation of armed groups and militias. The Panel is investigating a case of a potential transfer of anti-tank guided missiles to Houthi-Saleh forces following the seizure, on 25 September, of an arms shipment on a dhow off the coast of Oman. The Panel inspected the missiles and associated equipment, currently in United States custody, and noted that they originated from the Islamic Republic of Iran and had characteristics similar to those that began to be seen in the media in August in possession of the Houthis.

The Panel has identified some sources of revenue used by the Houthi-Saleh forces to finance military operations. In addition, it traced assets to the value of $48.8 million belonging to two sanctioned individuals, Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005). It identified two financial networks used to circumvent the asset freeze. It continues to investigate potential cases relating to individuals and entities acting on their behalf or at their direction. It continued to monitor possible breaches of the travel ban by all sanctioned individuals. In September, the Panel received oral confirmation from the authorities of the United Arab Emirates that Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh was in their territory.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen has had a devastating impact on civilians. Beyond the widespread and systematic use of indiscriminate air strikes and shelling, and an increase in child recruitment, the blockade of commercial goods entering the country and the siege of Ta'izz have limited not only the ability of hospitals and humanitarian actors to operate and respond to the situation, but also the ability of people to be able to sustain themselves.

The security situation has created significant obstacles to the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance, attributable to widespread violations of international humanitarian law and systematic and serious breaches of civil and political rights. The situation has cumulatively compounded and reinforced a diminished space for humanitarian action. The Panel has noted that civilians are disproportionately affected by the conduct of hostilities owing to the widespread and systematic use of tactics that practicably, and in certain cases directly, constitute the prohibited use of starvation as a method of warfare.

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I. Background

A. Mandate and appointment

1. By its resolution 2140 (2014), the Security Council imposed a sanctions regime on Yemen and established a sanctions committee (Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)) and a panel of experts (Panel of Experts on Yemen) to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures.

2. By its resolution 2204 (2015), the Security Council renewed the sanctions measures and extended the Panel's mandate for another year. By its resolution 2216 (2015), the Council imposed a targeted arms embargo, requested the Panel to monitor its implementation and increased the number of Panel members to five. The Council also included violations of the arms embargo within the designation criteria.

3. On 7 April, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, appointed four members of the Panel (see S/2015/237): a regional expert (Khaled Fattah), an armed groups expert and coordinator of the Panel (Virginia Hill), an international humanitarian law expert (Lucy Mathieson) and a finance expert (Joel Salek). On 18 June, he appointed an arms expert (Nicolás Dapena Fernández) (see S/2015/455). Subsequently, following the resignation of the regional expert, he replaced him with Ahmed Himmiche and designated him to assume the functions of Coordinator, as from 31 August 2015 (see S/2015/639).

4. In sum, the Panel is mandated:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2140 (2014), including by providing it at any time with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities who may be engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen, as defined in paragraph 18 of resolution 2140 (2014), and/or involved in violations of the arms embargo or obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Yemen or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Yemen, in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures and targeted arms embargo, in particular incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) To provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than 24 September 2015, and a final report no later than 24 January 2016 to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to sanctions measures, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

5. The Panel has endeavoured to carry out those tasks. On 17 August, it presented a midterm update to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2204 (2015). An additional update on finance and international human rights law and international humanitarian law issues was presented to the Committee on

9 October at the Committee's request. The Panel used the opportunity to confirm with the Committee its lines of investigation.

6. The Panel has continued to monitor the implementation of the asset freeze, travel ban and targeted arms embargo. As at the time of submission of the present report, the list established and maintained by the Committee comprised Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim (YEi.002), Abdulmalik al-Houthi (YEi.004), Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi (YEi.001), Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005) and Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). Further information is provided in annex 2. The Panel provided the Committee with information that served to update the identifying information of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh on 16 September.

B. Methodology

7. The Panel endeavours to comply with the standards recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions in its report of December 2006 (S/2006/997). Those standards call for reliance on verified, genuine documents, concrete evidence and on-site observations by experts, including photographs wherever possible. Physical inspections, observations and on-site interviews in Yemen were not possible throughout the Panel's mandate. The Panel used documents provided by Member States and official sources, placing a higher value on statements by principal actors.

8. The Panel used satellite imagery procured by the United Nations from private providers. It also used commercial databases recording maritime and aviation traffic. It used public statements by officials, placing a higher value on statements made by principal actors broadcast through their official media channels.

9. The Panel used social media and cross-platform instant messaging to monitor the situation and to collect information that activists in Yemen wished to share. None of the information gathered using social media was used as evidence unless it could be corroborated using multiple independent sources to appropriately meet the highest achievable standard and first-hand witnesses to events.

10. While it intends to be as transparent as possible, in situations in which identifying sources would expose them or others to unacceptable safety risks, the Panel intends to withhold identifying information and place the relevant evidence in United Nations archives. The Panel is committed to the highest degree of fairness and has endeavoured to give a right to reply to relevant parties.

11. The Panel placed importance on working on the basis of consensus, but agreed that, if differences and/or reservations arose during the development of the report, it would adopt the text, conclusions and recommendations only by a majority of four of the five members before its transmission by the Coordinator to the President of the Security Council. In the event of a recommendation for designation of an individual or entity, such a recommendation would be made only on the basis of consensus.

12. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions on the control of documentation and word limits, in particular resolutions 52/214, 53/208 and 59/265, the Panel decided to place some case studies and findings in the annexes to the present report.

C. Cooperation with stakeholders and organizations

13. The Panel wishes to highlight again the excellent level of cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the United Nations resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators in Yemen and neighbouring States visited by the Panel.

14. The Panel has established productive working relationships with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004), the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. In general, the Panel has developed good cooperation with a large range of international actors, companies, individuals and organizations.

15. The Panel met the President of Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, and other officials of the legitimate Government of Yemen in Riyadh in June and September. The Panel was unable to travel to Yemen initially owing to internal United Nations security restrictions that limited in-country missions only to life-saving operations. Subsequently, the Panel coordinated with the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations and secured clearance from Ansar Allah and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is under its control, in Sana'a to travel to Yemen early in November. All necessary arrangements were made. Shortly before the two experts were due to travel, however, the same officials in Sana'a postponed the visit in the light of the engagement of relevant services in Yemen in other activities (see annex 3). The Panel continued to engage with the officials in Sana'a to have them agree to or suggest new dates for a visit, but at the time of submission of the present report, it was still awaiting a response.

16. The Panel travelled to and met relevant officials in Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, the Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

17. The Panel sent 103 items of official correspondence to 38 Member States, three organizations and a bank, receiving replies to 72. While four permanent missions reported that replies would be sent, the Panel regrets that replies to 26 items of official correspondence remain pending (see annex 1).

18. The Panel wrote to coalition members in relation to potential violations of international humanitarian law resulting from air strikes causing civilian casualties and the destruction of civilian objects. Member States that provided a response stated that the forces participating in the coalition fully applied the rules of engagement and operational procedures that entirely conformed with international humanitarian law.[1] They did not, however, provide further information relating to the measures that they had implemented to mitigate civilian casualties and/or minimize damage to civilian objects. They said that the military operations of States participating in the coalition and their armed forces, which were being undertaken to support the legitimate Government of Yemen and upon its request, did not fall within the purview of the Panel. The Panel does not agree with that interpretation and has continued to investigate potential acts that violated applicable international human rights law or

[1] The Panel received replies with the same position from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Senegal replied that it had not deployed any Senegalese contingent in Yemen as at 16 October 2015. Kuwait, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates have not yet replied.

international humanitarian law, or acts that constituted human rights abuses, in Yemen.

19. The Panel also regrets, in particular, that the following Member States did not respond to its requests for information on specific investigations in relation to the targeted arms embargo and non-compliance with the travel ban and asset freeze:

(a) **Bahamas**. The Panel sent an official letter in which it requested information on companies incorporated in that country belonging to two designated individuals, Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh. The Permanent Mission has indicated that it will seek information from the capital;

(b) **United Arab Emirates**. The Panel met officials on two occasions in the United Arab Emirates and presented evidence of financial transactions made in that country by Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, acting on behalf of a designated individual, Ali Abdullah Saleh. The Panel also sent official letters in which it requested information on those transactions and on the implementation of the asset freeze. As at the time of submission of the present report, the Panel had received no information;

(c) **Yemen**. The Panel sent an official communication, through the Permanent Mission of Yemen, in which it requested additional information on a list of pro-Saleh senior military officers and security officials that the Panel had grounds to believe were involved in acts threatening the peace, security and stability of Yemen and who were acting on behalf of designated individuals. Data on State finances diverted by financial institutions in Sana'a in support of the Houthis were also requested. As at the time of submission of the present report, the Panel had received no information.

II. Threats to peace and security

A. Obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition

1. Events leading to the escalation of the conflict

20. By the time of issuance of the previous report of the Panel (S/2015/125), on 20 February 2015, the Houthis, an armed group from Sa'dah governorate, acting in consort with its affiliated political organization, Ansar Allah (Partisans of God), had already assumed control over institutions and services of the legitimate Government of Yemen. Following their takeover of Sana'a in September 2014 and their subsequent signing of the Peace and National Partnership Agreement with the President, the Houthis and Ansar Allah consolidated their de facto control over government ministries.[2] Ansar Allah was founded in 2011, during the street protests that precipitated the end of Ali Abdullah Saleh's presidency, and the name has since become interchangeable as a term for the Houthi movement as a whole.

[2] In the present report, "Ansar Allah" refers to the political and ideological component of the Houthi movement, while "Houthi" refers to the armed group component.

21. In January 2015, the Houthis acted unilaterally to oppose a provision in the new draft constitution that would divide Yemen into a six-region federation by abducting the President's chief of staff, Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak.[3] On 19 January, the Houthis took control of the presidential palace, ministries and key government institutions and placed the President and some of his Cabinet members under house arrest. Three days later, the President, the Prime Minister, Khaled Mahfoudh Abdullah Bahah, and the Cabinet resigned following pressure by Ansar Allah to secure presidential decisions in its favour, including nominations to key posts.

22. The crisis continued with the failure by Ansar Allah to engage in good faith with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Yemen, Jamal Benomar, during talks held at the Mövenpick Hotel in Sana'a. On 6 February, Ansar Allah issued a constitutional declaration to establish a new body, the Revolutionary Committee, as the highest authority in charge of State affairs. Under article 11 of the declaration, the Revolutionary Committee is tasked with taking all procedures and measures necessary to protect State sovereignty, ensure its security and stability and protect people's rights and freedoms (see annex 4).

23. Acting under the direction and guidance of Abdulmalik al-Houthi, the Revolutionary Committee consolidated its control over the authority of the Yemeni government institutions. Ansar Allah nominated Mohammed Ali al-Houthi, who played a key role in taking over Sana'a in September 2014, to lead the Committee, which controls ministries, administration services and key State institutions in the capital and in governorates under its control through revolutionary branches headed by Ansar Allah delegates (see annex 5).

24. Following the closure of most diplomatic representations in February, and the decision by international airlines to cease operations in Yemen, Ansar Allah signed, on 28 February, a memorandum of understanding on air transport cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran by which the two countries would undertake direct flights for the first time. The deal allowed two Yemeni and Iranian companies, Yemenia and Mahan Air, respectively, to operate 14 flights per week per country.[4] The first Iranian flight landed in Sana'a on 1 March, and a second on 6 March, beginning a series of flights that continued until 26 March, when the coalition imposed an air blockade (see annex 6).

2. Military escalation: Houthis, anti-Houthi resistance and the coalition

25. The President escaped to Aden on 21 February. On 19 March, a Yemeni air force fighter aircraft under orders from Sana'a bombed the airport in Aden and launched air strikes against the presidential palace there, which was housing the President at the time. Over the course of the following week, the Houthis and allied Yemeni military units with ties to Saleh advanced on Aden, with support from Special Operations Forces in Aden under the command of Brigadier General Abdulhafiz al-Saqqaf, a Saleh loyalist.

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[3] Interview with Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, who was nominated as the Yemeni Ambassador to the United States, 4 September 2015, Washington, D.C. On the provision to divide Yemen into a six-region federation, see article 391 of the draft constitution finalized by the Constitutional Drafting Committee, 15 January 2015, available from www.constitutionnet.org/files/yemen-draft_constitution-15jan2015-_english.pdf.

[4] See "Iran, Yemen sign memorandum of understanding on air transport", Islamic Republic News Agency, 1 March 2015, available from www3.irna.ir/en/News/81524416/.

26. Internal fighting in Aden increased when Houthi and pro-Saleh forces took offensive measures against the President, most likely to preclude Aden from being declared a temporary capital of Yemen. On 24 March, the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations wrote to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the President, indicating that the President had requested the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and the League of Arab States to immediately provide support, by all necessary means and measures, including military intervention, to protect Yemen and its people from the continuing aggression by the Houthis.[5]

27. On 25 March, the President fled to Oman and then travelled to Riyadh. He was received by the Minister of Defence of Saudi Arabia on 26 March and on the same day the coalition led by Saudi Arabia launched Operation Decisive Storm, with four States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) and four States members of the League of Arab States (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and the Sudan). Several media outlets and third country officials have reported that non-Arab nationals have joined the fighting as mercenaries or members of private security companies. There are also media reports and official statements that other non-Arab states, such as the United States of America, are supporting the coalition.[6] Eritrea has also been reported to have allowed the coalition's naval and air forces to use its ports.[7]

28. Between late March and early August, Aden was the site of intense clashes between Houthi-Saleh forces on the one hand and local resistance militias on the other. Coalition forces landed in Aden at the end of July, forcing the Houthis and their allies to withdraw, initially from Aden and later from the Anad airbase in Lahij governorate, which lies north of Aden, to the central highlands.

3. Seizure of administrative and security control by Houthi-Saleh forces

29. Since leaving Aden in March, the President has lost control over administrative and security services throughout Yemen; many government ministers have left Sana'a and the Minister of Defence, Major General Mahmoud al-Subaihi, continues to be held in incommunicado detention by Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel has analysed the nominations of senior officials by the President in more than 100 presidential decrees since February and concludes that they have not resulted in effective control by him over security or services, regardless of the location.[8] In Sana'a, administrative and security services continue to operate under the control of Ansar Allah, with staff largely loyal to Saleh.

30. On 7 February, the Revolutionary Committee nominated a security commission to manage military and security issues.[9] It is dominated by Houthi and Ansar Allah members, including Yusuf Hasan al-Madani, a prominent Houthi

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[5] See the second preambular paragraph of Security Council resolution 2216 (2015).

[6] See "Statement by National Security Council spokesperson Bernadette Meehan on the situation in Yemen", 25 March 2015, available from www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/25/statement-nsc-spokesperson-bernadette-meehan-situation-yemen.

[7] See "The Emirati Navy arrives in Eritrea", Stratfor Global Intelligence, 29 October 2015, available from www.stratfor.com/analysis/emirati-navy-arrives-eritrea.

[8] See https://presidenthadi-gov-ye.info/archives/category/الاخبار/قرارات-رئاسية/.

[9] The Revolutionary Committee has continued to issue nomination decrees through the Presidency in Sana'a. As at the time of submission of the present report, the latest decree seen by the Panel in media reports was No. 78, dated 19 December 2015.

commander; Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim; Taha Hasan al-Madani, described by some Yemenis as a prominent Houthi tactician; and General Zakaria Chami, a Houthi loyalist who was appointed by the President under duress as the deputy chief of staff of the Yemeni military following the signing of the Peace and National Partnership Agreement. It also comprises pro-Saleh army officers from specialist units, whom the Panel has grounds to believe provide the Houthis with specialized technical support (see annex 7).

31. The Revolutionary Committee also created other entities overriding existing constitutional bodies. Major Yahya Chami, an Ansar Allah leader, former Governor of Sa'dah and father of General Zakaria Chami of the Security Commission, is heading a commission for emergency management. It also created an oversight commission and appointed as its head an Ansar Allah leader, Ali al-Imad, to assume responsibility for the Central Oversight Authority and the Anti-Corruption Commission, which were created following the National Dialogue Conference but are not yet operational.[10] In the light of media reports and interviews, the Panel is investigating allegations of acts by those commissions targeting companies and businesspeople perceived as competitors to companies loyal to Saleh and the Houthis.[11] Activists accuse Ali al-Imad and Ansar Allah of deregulating the distribution of fuel in order to allow the black market to flourish under their control.

32. Diplomatic representations have also been affected by the conflict, with breaches of the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises. The Panel has evidence that Ansar Allah declared in its media that it had taken over diplomatic facilities belonging to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and harassed local staff working for them.[12] The Panel is also investigating allegations that the house of the Omani Ambassador was damaged by a coalition air strike in September.

33. The Panel finds that the Revolutionary Committee, the Security Commission and the Oversight Commission have all assumed constitutional responsibilities that are exclusively the prerogative of the legitimate Government of Yemen and exploit the situation in favour of Ansar Allah and Saleh loyalists.

4. Obstructions to the cessation of hostilities and resumption of the political process

34. The Secretary-General appointed Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed as his Special Envoy for Yemen on 25 April after Jamal Benomar stepped down as his Special Adviser for Yemen. The Special Envoy made several attempts to broker cessations of hostilities or temporary humanitarian pauses to create conditions for the resumption of talks. He negotiated the acceptance by the parties of the first Geneva consultations from 15 to 19 June, a four-day humanitarian pause beginning on 11 July, the "Muscat principles" (see below) and a seven-day humanitarian pause beginning with the opening of the second Geneva consultations on 15 December.

[10] Confirmation by Ali al-Imad in an interview with Al-Masirah, dated 17 November 2015, the transcript in Arabic is available on his Facebook page and on the Yamanyoon media webpage, dated 19 November 2015, available from www.yamanyoon.com/?p=17550.

[11] Panel interview with officials of the legitimate Government of Yemen in Riyadh, 13 September 2015.

[12] Officials from the United Arab Emirates shared with the Panel an official letter sent by the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General condemning the Houthis for attacking its embassy in Sana'a.

35. The first Geneva consultations failed because of disagreements over their format. The President agreed to consultations only on the basis that the government delegates from Riyadh would meet the Houthis as an armed group. Ansar Allah, on the other hand, insisted that it would participate as a political party along with the other political parties that negotiated the Peace and National Partnership Agreement in September and participated in subsequent talks at the Mövenpick Hotel from January to March under the auspices of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General. Ansar Allah refused to confirm its participation until the Special Envoy accepted that format. According to several sources dealing with the logistics and clearance of the United Nations flight transporting the Sana'a delegation from Yemen, Houthi-Saleh forces twice prevented members of the delegation from boarding. Consequently, the delegation, including representatives of Ansar Allah, did not arrive in Geneva in time for the opening plenary session. The Sana'a and Riyadh delegations did not meet face to face in Geneva.

36. After leaving Geneva, the Sana'a delegation flew directly to Muscat on 20 June, before returning to Yemen. Later, on 7 August, four representatives of Ansar Allah and four members of the General People's Congress returned to Muscat for subsequent discussions with the Special Envoy, which eventually led to agreement on the provisions of resolution 2216 (2015) and seven additional points — known as the "Muscat principles" — as a basis for future talks. The discussions contributed to changing the format to direct talks between a delegation designated by the President, on the one hand, and a delegation from Sana'a comprising members close to Abdulmalik al-Houthi and Ali Abdullah Saleh, on the other (see annex 8).

37. The Special Envoy brokered direct talks between the two delegations, held from 15 to 20 December in Geneva, with the aim of developing a framework for detailed peace negotiations comprising confidence-building measures.[13] The talks began with an announced commitment to a cessation of hostilities, which was not observed by any party on the ground. On the contrary, the fighting intensified, with the coalition's anti-Houthi advance in Hajjah and Jawf and the firing of ballistic missiles by Houthi-Saleh forces towards Ma'rib and Saudi Arabia.

38. While the Special Envoy said that a second round of talks was expected in mid-January 2016, it became obvious that the talks were disconnected from the reality on the ground. On 28 December, Saleh publicly declared that he was fighting side by side with the Houthis and that there would be no talk with the President but with Saudi Arabia, and only when hostilities ceased. Similarly, Saudi Arabia announced unilaterally, on 2 January 2016, the end of the truce requested initially by the President because of "repeated blatant attacks on the territory of the Kingdom by the launch of ballistic missiles toward Saudi cities and the targeting of the Saudi border posts" by Houthi-Saleh forces.[14]

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[13] See United Nations Office at Geneva, "Final communiqué on talks led by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Yemen", 20 December 2015, available from www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpPages)/c80dbb6cb0551f71c1257eb90034379d?OpenDocument&ExpandSection=1.1#_Section1.1.

[14] See "Yemen support coalition command declares ending Yemen ceasefire at 14:00 on Saturday", Saudi Press Agency, 2 January 2016, available from www.spa.gov.sa/English/details.php?id=1442062.

39. The Panel notes that neither humanitarian pause brokered by the Special Envoy was fully observed. Concerning the first pause, the President conveyed his written acceptance to the Secretary-General and added that he had notified the coalition;[15] however, the pause, which was to begin at midnight on 11 July, never entered into effect. United Nations officials reported that they had observed an air strike in Sana'a just two hours after the announced start of the pause. The following day, media outlets affiliated with the coalition announced that the coalition had not received a request from the legitimate Government of Yemen regarding the pause.[16] The Panel noted that the second pause was also violated by all parties at its outset, according to media outlets, and that fighting even intensified in Hajjah and Jawf, according to some press reports.

40. In addition, two unilateral humanitarian pauses announced by the coalition have not been observed by the parties.[17] Moreover, the Panel noted that several local ceasefire initiatives, especially in Ta'izz, were not observed owing to the failure of the parties to establish appropriate confidence-building measures with provisions on independent monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

41. In the view of the Panel, all Yemeni parties to the conflict and all participants in the two consultations, including members of the Sana'a and Riyadh delegations, bear responsibility for obstructing the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of the political process by failing to act in good faith.

B. Armed groups

1. Houthi forces

42. Between 2004 and 2010, the Houthi family led a stop-start insurgency in the northern highlands against military forces loyal to Saleh's most senior general, Ali Muhsin al-Ahmar. Consequently, the Houthi leadership and many core supporters have extensive experience of guerrilla warfare; they are highly motivated and ideological and are tied together by group identity and battlefield loyalty. The nucleus of that fighting force subsequently formed alliances with sympathetic tribes and families in the governorates of Amran and Sana'a.[18] At this level, there is a significant degree of overlap between Houthi allies and beneficiaries of Saleh's enduring patronage structures.

43. Since 2014, the Houthis have extended the model beyond Amran and Sana'a by building alliances with sympathetic tribes and families in the central highlands

[15] See "Yemen: United Nations chief welcomes announcement of humanitarian ceasefire", United Nations News Service, 9 July 2015, available from www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51371#.VII_H3bhDIU.

[16] See "Coalition: we have not received any request from the Government of Yemen regarding the pause", Alarabiya News, 11 July 2015, available from www.alarabiya.net/ar/arab-and-world/yemen/2015/07/11/التحالف-لم-نتلق-أي-طلب-من-الحكومة-اليمنية-بشأن-الهدنة.html.

[17] See the following from the United Nations News Service, "Yemen humanitarian pause 'a lifeline' for civilians trapped by fighting — top United Nations relief official", 11 May 2015, available from www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50814#.VIME4HbhDIU; "Yemen: United Nations chief welcomes Saudi-led coalition's announcement of humanitarian truce", 26 July 2015, available from www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51501#.VIL983bhDIU.

[18] Panel interviews with an official source, September-October 2015, corroborated by credible independent sources.

and the desert fringes who calculate that their own interests — for example, vis-à-vis local rivals — will be served by forging an alliance with the Houthis.[19] The Houthis provide rudimentary training in return for a quota of fighters — also known as "popular committees" — and consolidate the alliances by agreeing to protect the financial interests of their allies. The arrangement enables the Houthis to deploy small numbers of their own veterans to spearhead each new front and effectively outsources routine tasks, such as checkpoint management, to local allies with local knowledge.[19]

2. Houthi-Saleh forces as a hybrid armed group

44. Before Saleh relinquished the presidency, among the direct beneficiaries of his military and intelligence patronage network were employees of the Republican Guard, including the Republican Guard Special Forces, headed by his son, Ahmed Ali; Central Security, headed by his nephew, Yahya Mohammed; and the National Security Bureau, headed by Yahya's brother, Ammar Mohammed. The Republican Guard was notably better equipped and managed than conventional army units, including General Ali Muhsin's First Armoured Division, with bases at strategic locations throughout the country.

45. During Saleh's presidency, the Ministry of Defence did not enjoy the privilege of top-down control; rather, Saleh himself often mediated between the formal command and his family's military patronage networks. When Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour came to power at the beginning of 2012, he dismissed a significant number of Saleh's relatives and allies from key positions in the military and embarked on a programme of security sector reform designed to dismantle the fiefdoms of the Saleh era. He also sought to establish direct control over weapons procurement, military stockpiles and military personnel, with the long-term aim of creating an integrated national army.

46. Many of Saleh's private loyalty networks have survived the institutional changes, however, and some of those who left their formal posts continue to exercise informal authority. In a televised interview with Al-Mayadeen in October, Saleh stated he was no longer controlling the military, but maintained relationships with some senior officers. Several confidential sources have told the Panel that Saleh provides the Houthis with links to individuals within his personal network who possess useful information, such as technical knowledge of advanced weaponry, support services or specialist local knowledge.[20] Saleh also has extensive links to many of the northern tribes who are providing soldiers for the current fighting.[21]

47. In 2015, the Panel has observed an increasing degree of integration between Houthi forces and remnants of the military units formerly under Saleh's control.[22] In the view of the Panel, Houthi-Saleh forces constitute a new hybrid armed group, with roots in the traditional network of northern elites. The Houthi family has respected *sayyid* status — i.e. claiming a line of descent from the Prophet Muhammad — and supports the revival of Zaydi Shiism, the indigenous religious

[19] Interviews with official and unofficial sources, June-October 2015.
[20] Multiple interviews with official sources, May-October 2015.
[21] Interviews with an official source, September-October 2015, corroborated by credible independent sources.
[22] Interviews with multiple official and unofficial sources, June-November 2015.

tradition in the northern highlands.[23] In the 1960s, revolution and civil war replaced the ruling Zaydi imam with a military republic, which diminished the *sayyid* class as a political aristocracy and advanced the commercial and political interests of the tribes. The Salehs do not hold *sayyid* status and, although the family's heritage is Zaydi, Saleh himself never governed as a Zaydi revivalist.[24]

48. The current alliance between the Salehs and the Houthis therefore combines Zaydi revivalism and *sayyid* interests, represented by the Houthis, with the explicit self-interest of the Saleh family, as one powerful elite faction — essentially, a family-based subclan — competing with factional rivals within the framework of the modern republic. In addition, the new hybrid armed group created by their expedient alliance also advances the self-interest of many within the northern officer class, drawn predominantly from the environs of Sana'a, who profited handsomely during Saleh's presidency and resisted the attempt to restructure the military between 2012 and 2014.[25]

49. The territory under the combined control of Houthi-Saleh forces — the fertile northern highlands adjacent to the western seaboard, and the western coastal region of the Tihamah, including the Red Sea ports of Hudaydah, Mocha and Salif — amounts to less than half of the Yemeni land mass, but includes most of the population. These areas are predominantly Zaydi Shia. The Salehs have greater experience of controlling urban areas, while the Houthis are better prepared to fight in mountainous terrain.

3. Resistance forces

50. In general terms, the composition of resistance forces is highly localized and reflects specific social conditions and political priorities in different areas. Resistance forces rely partly on training and technical support from coalition advisers and direct and indirect financing from external players. Initially, various components within the resistance opened battle against the Houthi-Saleh forces on multiple fronts, but they were unable — or unwilling — to function as a united national force. For example, resistance groups in Aden and Lahij proved reluctant to deploy north of the former border between the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) to fight in Ta'izz or Ibb, suggesting that they perceived the struggle against the Houthi-Saleh forces primarily in local terms. Towards the end of 2015, there were signs of improved coordination and support between resistance forces in Ta'izz and Aden.

51. Before the withdrawal of the Houthi-Saleh forces from Aden in July, the resistance took the form of neighbourhood militias, composed mostly of civilian volunteers, fighting alongside former military officers with southern origins and pensioned military officers from the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen army. As untrained fighters pressed into service, their style of combat reflected the

[23] The Zaydis take their name from Zayd ibn Ali, a direct descendant of the Prophet Muhammad through Muhammad's daughter, Fatima, and her husband, Ali. The Zaydis' designation of Zayd ibn Ali as their eponymous imam sets them apart from Twelver Shiism, the dominant branch of Shia Islam, found in Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon. Zaydi Shias are reputedly closer to the Sunni school of jurisprudence than any other branch of Shia Islam.

[24] Saleh came to power in North Yemen in 1978 in the aftermath of the 1962-1967 civil war.

[25] Interview with a former Yemeni official, October 2015, corroborated by credible independent sources.

nature of a hastily conscripted civilian force: they were slow to establish top-down command and control, and they were not well organized, although they gradually developed more experience the longer they fought.[26] Prominent among the local resistance in Aden were secessionist militias affiliated to the Hirak Southern Movement, fighting alongside militias aligned with the Islah party, Salafist militias and Al-Qaida fighters, each with a distinctive agenda.[27]

52. The Panel has identified a new trend in the mobilization of armed Salafist groups, primarily in resistance-held urban areas such as Aden and Ta'izz.[28] Civil society sources in contact with the Panel attributed the mobilization of Salafists to the perceived failure of the established political parties and perceived lack of legitimacy invested in formal political institutions; at the same time, aggression by Houthi-Saleh forces has radicalized many formerly quietist Salafist groups along sectarian lines. The Houthis' closure of Dar al-Hadith, a Salafist educational institution in Sa'dah governorate, led to many residents returning home, where some have subsequently taken up arms against the Houthi-Saleh forces — for example, in Ta'izz and Aden.[29]

53. Contemporary Salafist groups have their roots in the government-sponsored spread of Salafist colleges, known as scientific institutes, during the 1980s and 1990s, such as Dar al-Hadith; these institutions were primarily "quietist", or apolitical. However, many Salafist groups have acquired new characteristics as a result of the current conflict: they have become more extreme in response to Houthi-Saleh assaults on civilian areas, and Salafist preachers have mobilized local supporters through neighbourhood mosques.[29] Whereas secessionist (Southern Movement) militias present themselves as a southern self-defence force opposed to northern domination by Houthi-Saleh forces making incursions from Sana'a, Salafists portray themselves as Sunni vigilantes, resisting encroachment by the Houthis as an ideological Iranian-backed group bent on Shia expansionism.

4. Terrorist groups

54. Al-Qaida and its affiliates have been active in Yemen since the early 1990s. The current phenomenon of competing terrorist groups dates to the formation of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula in 2009, the emergence of its offshoot, Ansar al-Sharia, in 2011 and, more recently, the establishment of local cells or provinces of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh). The growing presence of ISIL in Yemen contributes to increasingly sectarian perspectives, which also galvanizes Salafist groups and supporters of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula.

55. Competition between Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and ISIL in Yemen takes place not only in the context of this local conflict, but also in the context of

[26] Interviews with official and unofficial sources, June-July 2015.

[27] Interviews with official and unofficial sources, June-November 2015. Islah is an Islamist party founded in 1990.

[28] Interviews with multiple official and unofficial sources, as well as grass-roots sources in Aden and Ta'izz (via cross-platform mobile messaging), May-November 2015. Salafists seek to restore the purity of early Islam, as practised by the Prophet Muhammad and his companions. Broadly, Salafists can be characterized as follows: "quietist" Salafists, who are apolitical in principle; "activist" Salafists, who are willing to engage in political competition; and "*takfiri*" Salafists, who advocate the use of violence.

[29] Interviews with current and former Yemeni officials, October-November 2015, corroborated by credible independent sources.

competition between the Al-Qaida global leadership and ISIL at the international level. In June 2014, ISIL declared a caliphate under the leadership of Ibrahim Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. However, the global leader of Al-Qaida, Aiman al-Zawahiri, disputes the caliphate's legitimacy, rejects Al-Baghdadi's sectarian tactics and denounces the extreme brutality of ISIL.

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

56. The first recorded presence of ISIL in Yemen corresponds to a tweet sent in November 2014, which linked to a four-minute audio track from a group calling itself "Mujahideen of Yemen" pledging allegiance to Al-Baghdadi. Three months later, in February 2015, a small group of Yemenis from Dhamar and Sana'a released a joint statement in which they broke their pledge of allegiance to Al-Zawahiri and announced their loyalty to Al-Baghdadi. Subsequent social media output targeted potential Yemeni recruits by calling Sunnis to arms, praising the achievements of the caliphate and denigrating the Houthis as apostates and agents of the Islamic Republic of Iran.[30]

57. Since March, ISIL has claimed responsibility for more than 20 operations in Aden, Bayda', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a and Shabwah.[30] In mid-March, the group killed more than 140 people in a double suicide bombing targeting two mosques in Sana'a during Friday prayers. In October, suicide bombers targeted government ministers and coalition forces stationed at the Qasr Hotel in Aden. In December, ISIL killed the Governor of Aden, Major General Jaafar Mohammed Saad, in a car bombing.

Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula

58. Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula is stronger than ISIL in terms of organizational structure, number of fighters and frequency of attacks. Between June and November, it claimed to have carried out more than 200 operations in Abyan, Aden, Bayda', Dali', Hadramawt, Hudaydah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Sana'a and Shabwah; by far the largest number occurred in Bayda', where the group confronted Houthi-Saleh forces.[30] Operations included suicide bombings, raids, checkpoint clashes, vehicle ambushes, grenade attacks, mortar fire and targeted assassinations.[30] Although Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula also regards the Houthis as apostates, the group has explicitly distanced itself from the ISIL strategy of striking at Shia civilians.

59. Since April, Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula has taken a stake in controlling Mukalla, a coastal city in Hadramawt governorate, in partnership with tribal leaders and Salafist-leaning groups. Under the banner of a new group calling itself the "Sons of Hadramawt", its leaders have integrated themselves into an ad hoc municipal council, which carries out some policing and governance functions and controlling the ports. Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula has seized the headquarters of the second regional military command, which is located some 18 miles (28 km) east of Mukalla, and continues to expand its influence along the coastline and in the hinterland.[31]

[30] See SITE Intelligence Group (https://ent.siteintelgroup.com/).

[31] Interviews with unofficial sources, November 2015.

Ansar al-Sharia

60. In 2011 and 2012, Ansar al-Sharia declared temporary Islamic emirates in Abyan and Shabwah governorates before being dispersed by government forces. In December 2015, the group re-established a presence in two towns in Abyan, Zinjibar and Ja'ar.

5. Contested areas

61. Since the beginning of 2015, the collapse of the legitimate Government, the fragmentation of the armed forces and the launch of coalition air strikes have created a permissive security environment in which competing armed groups seek to expand. In addition, in the view of the Panel, the mobilization of tribes and armed Salafist groups, the presence of competing armed groups involved in terrorist activities and the profusion of armed resistance groups with a secessionist agenda, especially in Aden, pose a significant risk to future peace and security in contested areas.

Aden

62. Aden is the second largest city in Yemen and a commercial port, located some 200 km east of the Bab al-Mandab strait. Since the late 2000s, it has also played host to a variety of secessionist (Hiraki) groups. It is the former capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and support for secession from the north and independence has become more apparent there during 2015.

63. Between late March and July, Houthi-Saleh forces controlled the main access roads to Aden: the N1, running north to Ta'izz and Sana'a, and the N2, running west to the Bab al-Mandab strait. They also controlled Jebel Shamsan, the fortified high ground overlooking the residential districts of Crater, Tawahi and Mualla, together with the airport and the historic port. Resistance fighters held the heavily populated areas of Sheikh Othman and Mansura, along with the oil refinery and port at Buraiqa in Little Aden.

64. Since the withdrawal of Houthi-Saleh forces in July, and in the absence of an effective State to provide law and order, some local militias have begun to operate as vigilantes. Sources in contact with the Panel spoke of turf wars between Hiraki factions and other armed groups, competing for external funding and political favour.[32] The Panel believes that the slow rate at which the President has disarmed resistance groups and/or absorbed them into the State security structures has had a detrimental effect on local security conditions.

Ta'izz governorate

65. Ta'izz governorate straddles the social fault line between traditional areas of Zaydi Shia religious observance to the north and Sunni Shafi'i to the south. The country's busiest transit route — the N1, which runs north-south between Sana'a and Aden — passes through it. By the end of 2015, resistance forces were present in 3 of 23 districts; the remaining districts were held by Houthi-Saleh forces, including the outskirts of Ta'izz city.

[32] Interviews with official and unofficial sources, October-November 2015.

66. Houthi-Saleh forces seized control of key installations in Ta'izz city in mid-March during their southern advance from Sana'a to Aden. After the forces retreated from Aden in July, Ta'izz became the new front line stopping the northern advance of coalition-backed resistance forces. The conflict intensified in August, when coalition-backed resistance forces made a concerted push to challenge Houthi-Saleh forces and their local supporters for control of the city.

67. Resistance forces in Ta'izz include Islah-aligned militias loyal to Sheikh Hamud Sa'id al-Mikhlafi; combatants loyal to Sadiq Ali Sarhan, a former brigadier general in Ali Muhsin's First Armoured Division; and a battalion of the Thirty-fifth Armoured Brigade, loyal to the legitimate Government.[33] In addition, several armed Salafist groups also fight with the resistance. Coordination takes places under the banner of a resistance council.

68. By the end of 2015, resistance forces and aligned militias were present in the city centre, while Houthi-Saleh forces controlled the strategic higher ground in the surrounding hills to the north.[33] The main front line was located in the Salah district, where Houthi-Saleh forces held a promontory overlooking the commercial heart of the city. The two main roads leading out of the greater metropolitan area were also under the control of Houthi-Saleh forces:

(a) Sana'a Road, which runs north to Sana'a, passing the Janad district and the airport. The road was controlled by the Twenty-second Armoured Brigade, a former Republican Guard unit;

(b) The N3, which runs west to the port of Mocha, passing through the Beir Basha district on the outskirts of Ta'izz city. The road to Mocha was controlled by the Thirty-fifth Armoured Brigade.

69. Owing to the city's mountainous topography, there is no main transit route running due south of Ta'izz city. Instead, two local roads join the N1 some 20 to 30 km south of Ta'izz. The military balance enabled Houthi-Saleh forces to shell the city centre from strategic positions in the northern hills and maintain a near-total blockade of commercial and humanitarian goods thanks to their control of the main supply routes.

70. In October and November, local sources informed the Panel that increasing numbers of Houthis were stationed alongside Saleh forces in Ta'izz.[33] The visit to Ta'izz by Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim and Mohammed Ali al-Houthi in October was also considered by local sources to be an indicator that the siege enjoyed the leadership support of Ansar Allah.

Ma'rib governorate

71. Ma'rib city, the capital of Ma'rib governorate, lies some 170 km west of Sana'a by road, on the main east-west transit route between Sana'a and Hadramawt. Ma'rib is home to the country's main power plants, as well as key oil and gas infrastructure, including extraction sites, export pipelines and a small refinery. Houthis have been present in the western mountains of Ma'rib since 2014, fighting with allied tribes against Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and Islah-aligned militias. In September, a ballistic missile strike killed more than 40 coalition ground troops, including from the United Arab Emirates, stationed in Ma'rib. By the end of 2015, the front line had moved to the western foothills of Sirwah.

[33] Multiple confidential sources from Ta'izz, October-November 2015.

III. Arms and implementation of the arms embargo

A. Monitoring of the implementation of the embargo

72. In its resolution 2216 (2015), the Security Council called upon Member States, in particular States neighbouring Yemen, to inspect all cargo to Yemen, in their territory, including seaports and airports, for the purpose of ensuring the strict implementation of a targeted arms embargo on the country.[34] The coalition has already imposed a maritime and air blockade of areas controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces with an inspection regime whereby ships and aeroplanes are required to obtain clearance from the Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Cell within the Ministry of Defence of Saudi Arabia, in Riyadh (see annex 9).

73. The Panel conducted a desk-based survey of the arsenal of weapons officially held by Yemen, as a baseline to monitor potential violations of the embargo (see annex 10). It intends to use the baseline to identify new weapon systems observed in the possession of Houthi-Saleh forces not previously reported by a Member State. The Panel will consider such weapons to have been potentially introduced into Yemen in violation of the embargo.

74. The Panel sent 32 items of official correspondence to neighbouring and other Member States participating in the coalition, as well as to Member States and organizations involved in anti-piracy operations in the region, to seek information on possible illegal transfers of arms and other illicit smuggling activities involving Yemen.[35] The Panel is currently investigating a potential violation of the embargo through smuggling networks.

B. Arms smuggling and case of seizure of anti-tank guided missiles

1. Background

75. Weapon smuggling to, from and through Yemen — in some cases with the collusion of security officials and businesspeople — predates the beginning of the current conflict. Fares Mohammed Mana'a, who was appointed by Ansar Allah as governor of Sa'dah from 2011 to December 2014, is subject to United Nations sanctions for smuggling weapons to Somalia.[36] The Panel believes that these well-established networks have continued to operate throughout 2015, exploiting

[34] The Security Council called upon Member States to conduct such inspections if they had information that provided reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contained items the supply, sale or transfer of which was prohibited under the resolution. It required the Member States concerned to promptly submit an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, an explanation of the grounds for inspection and relevant details on the inspection.

[35] The Panel sent letters to neighbouring countries (Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman and Pakistan), to coalition members (Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) and to Member States conducting anti-piracy operations in the region (Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States) and to the European Union and the African Union Mission in Somalia.

[36] He was designated (SOi.008) on 12 April 2010 by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea.

opportunities created by the disbanding of military units and the proliferation of armed groups and militias.

76. During meetings with the Panel, coalition members stated that their armed forces had intercepted smuggled arms inside Yemen, without providing any evidence.[37] Likewise, several Member States commented during meetings that the coalition blockade could not realistically prevent all maritime smuggling using dhows.[38] Several interviewees informed the Panel that dhows transporting migrants and refugees in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden were also used to smuggle arms.

77. It is likely that the existing smuggling networks have begun to introduce, for the benefit of the Houthi-Saleh forces, highly portable, high-impact weapons in the form of anti-tank guided missiles.

2. Case of potential smuggling of anti-tank guided missiles

78. Anti-tank guided missiles began to be used in operations by Houthi-Saleh forces in August, when Ansar Allah showed videos of such a missile hitting Saudi Arabian Abrams tanks along the borders in its propaganda on its television channel, Al-Masirah (see fig. II). The missiles shown in several videos have characteristics similar to the Russian-made 9M113 Konkurs and 9M133 Kornet missiles or their Iranian-made variants (see annex 11).

79. On 30 September, a television channel, Al-Arabiya, reported that coalition forces had, on 25 September, intercepted an arms shipment off the coast of Oman, allegedly en route to Yemen.[39] The report showed several anti-tank guided missiles with type, paint and markings similar to those observed in the possession of Houthi-Saleh forces in several videos posted online. The military spokesman of Saudi Arabia, Brigadier General Ahmed Asiri, had made reference to a seizure of an Iranian arms shipment intended for the Houthis in Yemen.

80. On the basis of the aforementioned declaration by the Saudi Arabian official, the Panel sent several official communications and received confirmation from Australia and the United States that their warships had interdicted a stateless dhow, *Nassir*, in the course of a flag verification boarding and found that it was carrying weapons (see annex 12).

81. At the Panel's request, the United States, which has seized the weapons and related materiel, invited the Panel, along with the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, to inspect them. The inspection was conducted on 29 December in a government compound in the United States (see fig. I).

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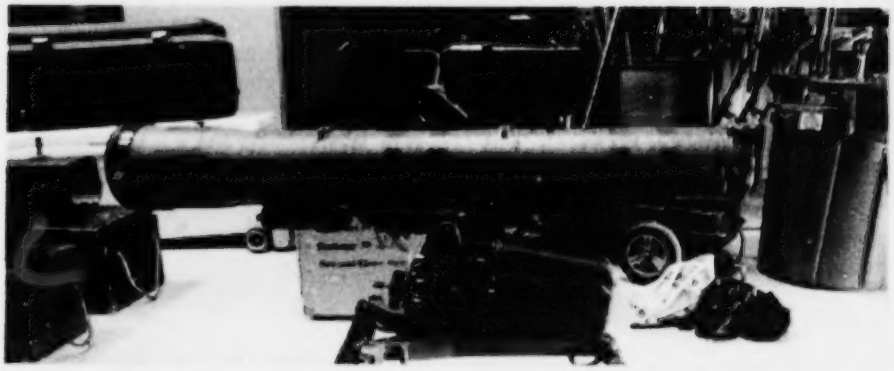
[37] Panel meeting in Dubai with United Arab Emirates officials on 8 September 2015 and with Saudi Arabian officials on 12 and 13 September 2015.

[38] Panel meetings in Riyadh with officials from the coalition on 13 September 2015 and in Manama with the Combined Maritime Forces on 12 and 13 September 2015.

[39] See "In pictures ... coalition seizes Iranian boat loaded with weapons", 30 September 2015, available from www.alarabiya.net/ar/arab-and-world/yemen/2015/09/30/-التحالف-يضبط-زورقا-ايرانيا-محملا-بالأسلحة.html.

Figure I
Konkurs missile on its mount seized from the *Nassir*



Source: Panel (29 December 2015).

Figure II
Konkurs missile operated by a Houthi combatant

Source: Al-Masirah, see www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be.

82. The Panel found that the seized weapons comprised anti-tank guided missiles and associated equipment of type similar to United States-made BGM-71 TOW missiles and Russian-made 9M113 Konkurs missiles. The Panel noted that the TOW missiles, their associated equipment and electronic components had markings bearing the names of Iranian industrial companies. It noted also that the Konkurs missiles had markings with characteristics similar to Russian and Iranian markings, indicating that they were likely to have been maintained or overhauled in the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex 13). The Panel continues to investigate and interact with the Member State concerned in order to trace the weapons with the aim of identifying potential smuggling networks in connection with arms shipments.

C. Risks of proliferation and diversion of weapons and ammunition

83. Weapons were plundered by armed groups from State arsenals throughout Yemen in 2015, with no resistance from regular troops and amid indications of an

orchestrated handover to the Houthis, tribal warlords and Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and its associates. A clear illustration was the looting of weapons by tribal fighters of the Nineteenth Brigade in Bayhan, Shabwah governorate. On 12 February, Ansar al-Sharia and tribal combatants attacked the main base, which normally has more than 700 troops and holds most of the Brigade's equipment. The attack faced no resistance, with only one soldier killed and six wounded (see annex 14). The Panel has noted from media sources that seven other brigades were plundered by Ansar al-Sharia, in Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramawt and Mahrah (see annex 18). Activists and government officials assessed that most of the plundering was in fact a handover orchestrated by senior commanders loyal to Saleh.[40]

84. The coalition's targeting of weapon storage facilities in areas controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces has contributed to the disbanding and scattering of all sorts of military equipment, weapons and ammunition, leading to their proliferation, with some ammunition used by terrorists to design improvised explosive devices. The coalition has also played a direct role in the proliferation of arms in Yemen by supplying weapons to armed groups without taking due measures to ensure accountability and secure storage. The Panel has collected footage from local media and activists of weapons airdropped into Aden, some of which ended up in Houthi hands (see annex 15). It also has seen footage of armoured vehicles similar to those used by the coalition being used by resistance fighters in Ta'izz, allegedly affiliated to a Salafist group calling itself the "Emirate of Protectors of the Creed", led by Adil Abduh Fari', or Abu al-Abbas, previously from Dammaj (see annex 16).

85. While the Panel is not mandated to monitor the coalition's transfer of weapons to resistance fighters, it wishes to draw attention to the risk that lax accountability measures on the part of the coalition and the legitimate Government of Yemen may have resulted in the diversion of weapons into the hands of radical groups and to the black market. The Panel has documented cases of resistance fighters offering to sell small arms and light weapons using social media (see annex 17).

D. Illegal transfer of arms and assistance relating to military activities by Yemeni actors in violation of the arms embargo

86. The Panel has observed that regular Yemeni military and security units have provided and continue to provide military equipment and other forms of assistance to combat operations conducted by Houthi-Saleh forces throughout Yemen. Senior military leaders and unit commanders loyal to Saleh have been involved in providing military support to the Houthis.

87. The Panel, in analysing the order of battle of Yemeni military structures and combat events throughout its mandate, identified that units previously part of the Republican Guard and the Special Operations Forces/Central Security had systematically aligned themselves with the Houthis and provided support to combat operations (see annex 18). On the basis of media reports naming units and of patterns of shelling in certain areas with a known military presence, the Panel has reasonable grounds to believe that among the units that have conducted operations in support of the Houthis are the Thirty-third Brigade, in Dali'; the Fifty-fifth Artillery Brigade, in Yarim; the Twenty-first Mechanized Brigade, in Shabwah; the

[40] Interview with officials of the legitimate Government of Yemen in Riyadh, 13 September 2015.

201st Brigade, in Dhamar; the Twenty-second Brigade, in Ta'izz; the Thirteenth Brigade, in Ma'rib; the Seventeenth Brigade, of Bab al-Mandab; and most of the units of the Thirty-fifth Brigade, in Ta'izz.

88. The Panel interviewed multiple official and unofficial sources, including through telephone calls with sources in Yemen and a meeting in Riyadh with General Al-Maqdishi, the chief of staff of the armed forces loyal to the President, who named the following commanding officers as supporting the Houthi-Saleh forces: Brigadier General Abdullah Dab'an, commanding the Thirty-third Brigade, in Dali'; Brigadier General Awad Muhammad Farid, commanding the Twenty-first Mechanized Brigade, in Shabwah; and Brigadier General Salih Ali Dahamash, commanding the Twenty-second Brigade, in Ta'izz.

89. On the basis of media reports and activists naming units and of patterns of shelling, the Panel considers it strongly likely that the above-mentioned officers have command responsibility for the involvement of their units in acts in violation of the targeted arms embargo, for the benefit of Houthi-Saleh forces.

IV. Finance and implementation of the travel ban and asset freeze

A. Funding available to Houthi-Saleh forces

90. Since the beginning of the conflict, Houthi-Saleh forces have taken control of the Yemeni economy, gaining access to financial resources to sustain the fighting for more than nine months. They are in control of most State assets, including the Central Bank, and fuel distribution, in addition to deriving income from other activities such as illegal taxation of agricultural products, in particular khat (a mild narcotic leaf widely used in Yemen), at collection points around major towns. In addition, the Panel continues to investigate reports of racketeering at checkpoints and profiting from black market trading and smuggling activities.

91. **Central Bank**. The Houthis control the Central Bank, but allow the Governor, appointed by the President, to continue to perform his technical duties in Sana'a. The Bank continues to play its role in regulating the financial system and the collection and disbursement of funds, expenses and salaries, including to personnel in Aden and in embassies and consulates abroad declared as "anti-Houthi".[41] The Panel made several attempts to contact the Governor through diplomatic missions and through the Deputy Minister of Finance in order to obtain more details on measures taken to avoid the diversion or misappropriation of assets or any other possible illegal interference by the Houthis in the Bank's technical functions, but was unable to reach him.

92. **Saleh wealth**. The Panel is investigating the extent to which the wealth accumulated by the Saleh family and associated prominent Yemeni businesspeople is used to support the conflict. The President informed the Panel that Saleh accrued his wealth across various economic sectors, including shares and transactions in banks inside and outside the country, the oil and infrastructure building industries,

[41] Confirmation to the Panel by Yemeni diplomats in New York on 8 October and by the Yemeni Ambassador to the United States in Washington, D.C., on 13 October 2015.

local automobile franchises, arms deals and salaries for ghost workers in the military and public services (see annex 19).

93. **Fuel distribution**.[42] From the end of July to 6 October, the Minister of Transport imposed restrictions on fuel imports to the Red Sea ports of Yemen under Houthi control (Mocha, Hudaydah and Salif). Consequently, shortages of fuel in areas controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces contributed to a flourishing black market, with fuel sold at prices four to six times higher than normal.[43] Accordingly, the Houthis, who control the fuel market in their areas, have also taken advantage of the price increase.

94. **Illegal taxation**. The Houthis obtain funds based on the Islamic zakat practice by imposing a *khums* tax, equivalent to 20 per cent of earned profit, on all merchants and farmers. The Panel collected testimony indicating that the tax was imposed on khat farmers, especially in the cities of Sa'dah, Amran and Sana'a. The Houthis also sustain their funding with what are known as "compulsory donations". Yemeni activists shared with the Panel samples of receipts for such payments (see annex 20).

B. Asset freeze

1. Financial structure of Ali Abdullah Saleh

95. The Panel has identified a financial network established by Ali Abdullah Saleh and his family entourage, comprising business operations, companies and individuals in countries in North America, Europe, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

96. The network has nine companies: Pact Trust; New World Trust Corporation; NWT Services Limited (formerly NWT Nominees Limited); Albula Limited; Weisen Limited; Foxford Management Limited; NWT Directors Limited; NWT Management SA; and CT Management.[44] Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited are the three main companies currently used to transfer funds on behalf of Ali Abdullah Saleh. NWT Directors Limited, NWT Management SA and CT Management provide management and financial services to the three main companies (see fig. III and annex 21).

97. The Panel has evidence that two banks, referred to as X and Y in table 1 in line with a confidentiality agreement signed by the Panel, froze accounts that belonged to the three main companies. The Panel could not confirm, however, whether a third bank, First Gulf Bank in the United Arab Emirates, listed in table 1, had frozen the assets of one or all of the companies.

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[42] The distribution of fuel in Yemen and the lifting of fuel subsidies at the behest of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the Extended Credit Facility led to protests in Sana'a in September 2014, which were exploited by Ansar Allah to take over the capital. See IMF, "IMF Executive Board approves a 3-year, US$552.9 million extended credit facility arrangement with Yemen", 2 September 2014, available from www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2014/pr14408.htm.

[43] For example, 20 litres, which used to be sold before the conflict at a price of $13, was sold for between $50 and $75 in November 2015, according to information obtained by the Panel through telephone calls with people in Sana'a on 30 November 2015.

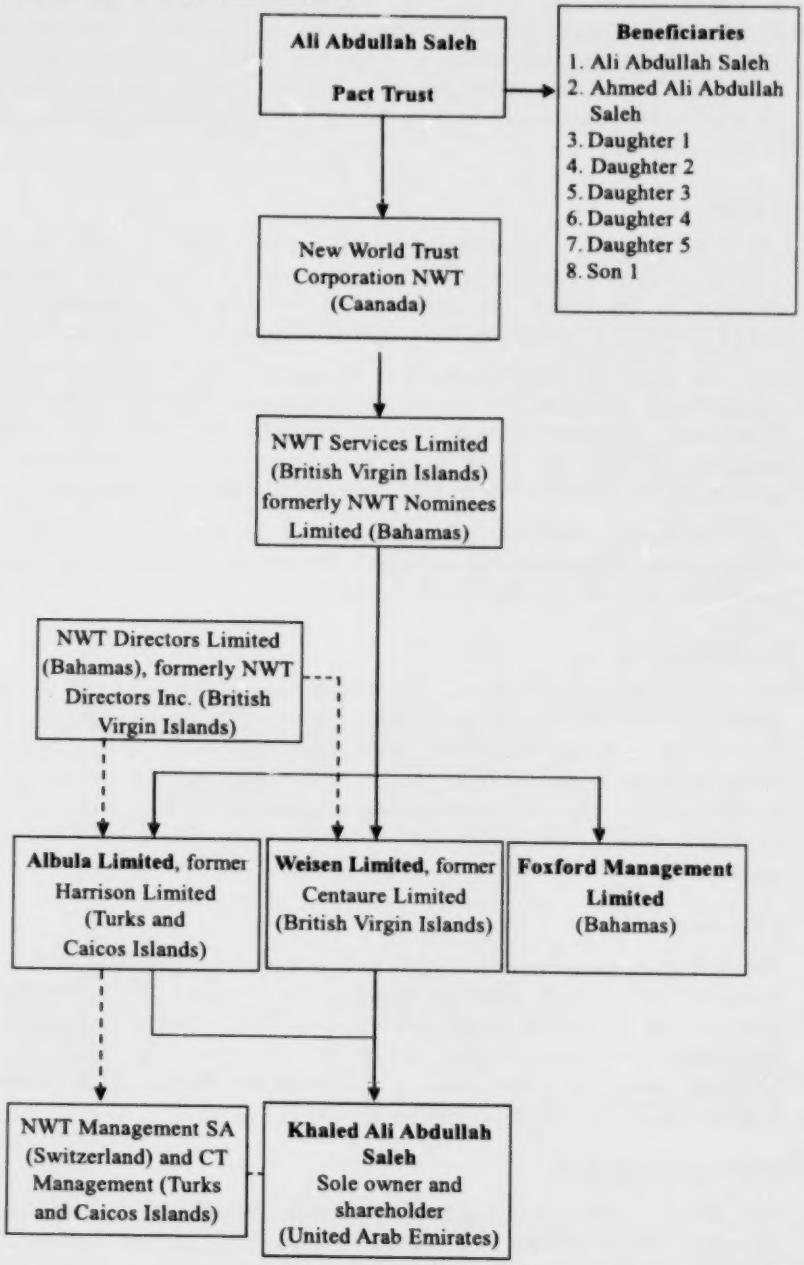
[44] The companies are listed according to hierarchy and dates of incorporation (see fig. III).

Table 1
Accounts held by companies linked to Ali Abdullah Saleh

Bank	*Company*	*Amount*	*Status*
X	Albula Limited	$44 009.97	Frozen
X	Weisen Limited	$3 923 773.39	Frozen
Y	Foxford Management Limited	CHF35 340.00	Frozen
First Gulf Bank (United Arab Emirates)	Albula/Weisen/Foxford	€734 786.49	Unavailable
First Gulf Bank (United Arab Emirates)	Albula/Weisen/Foxford	$33 471 993.37	Unavailable

98. The Panel has evidence that, on 23 October 2014, all the shares in Albula Limited and Weisen Limited that belonged to Ali Abdullah Saleh and members of his family were transferred to one of his sons, Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, in an effort to circumvent the targeted sanctions. The Panel also found that Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh managed, using those companies, to move funds in the amount of €734,786.49 and $33,471,993.37.

Figure III
Financial structure of Ali Abdullah Saleh


Ali Abdullah Saleh
Pact Trust
Beneficiaries
1. Ali Abdullah Saleh
2. Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh
3. Daughter 1
4. Daughter 2
5. Daughter 3
6. Daughter 4
7. Daughter 5
8. Son 1
New World Trust Corporation NWT (Caanada)
NWT Services Limited (British Virgin Islands) formerly NWT Nominees Limited (Bahamas)
NWT Directors Limited (Bahamas), formerly NWT Directors Inc. (British Virgin Islands)
Albula Limited, former Harrison Limited (Turks and Caicos Islands)
Weisen Limited, former Centaure Limited (British Virgin Islands)
Foxford Management Limited (Bahamas)
NWT Management SA (Switzerland) and CT Management (Turks and Caicos Islands)
Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh
Sole owner and shareholder
(United Arab Emirates)

Note: A full line indicates a company owned by the designated individual or part of his financial network, while a dotted line indicates a company providing management or financial services.

North America

99. New World Trust Corporation, the trustee of Pact Trust, settled by Ali Abdullah Saleh, was registered in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1977. The address of its head office is the same as that of a law firm in Saint John, New Brunswick. The Panel also learned that NWT Nominees Limited (now known as NWT Services Limited) is the final trustee of New World Trust Corporation and Pact Trust (see annexes 22-25).

Europe

100. NWT Services Limited is also the director and complete shareholder of Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited. In the documents obtained by the Panel, the three companies share the same mailing address (16-18 Rue de la Pélisserie, PO Box 3501, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland).

101. The Panel is also investigating a case in which four of the authorized signatories of the accounts held by Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited matched the board of directors of a third Europe-based company (see annexes 26-28). This latest company has a worldwide financial network that is similar to that of NWT Services Limited (see annex 29).

102. The Panel is continuing its investigations because it believes that the third Europe-based company and its management board are acting on behalf and/or at the direction of individuals subject to the asset freeze.

South-East Asia

103. Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management had corporate accounts with First Gulf Bank in South-East Asia. In October 2014, the sums of €734,786.49 and $33,471,993.37 were transferred from trust accounts by Ali Abdullah Saleh to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh's accounts with First Gulf Bank in South-East Asia. The latter subsequently transferred the funds to his accounts with First Gulf Bank in the United Arab Emirates in December 2014 and closed the accounts in South-East Asia.

Bahamas

104. NWT Services Limited is registered at the same address as Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited (Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets, PO Box N-7523, Nassau, Bahamas). Foxford Management has been incorporated in the Bahamas with registration number 125174B since 4 October 2002 at the following address: New World Nassau Limited, 107 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

British Virgin Islands

105. Weisen Limited has registration number 395883, and its registered agent/ registered office is Newhaven Corporate Services (BVI) Limited, formerly Caribbean Corporate Services Limited, with the following address: 3rd floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, PO Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The ultimate beneficiary of Weisen Limited, until 23 October 2014, was Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, identified with a Yemeni diplomatic passport (see annex 30).

Turks and Caicos Islands

106. Albula Limited has registration number E29459 and was incorporated in the Turks and Caicos Islands under the name Harrison Limited. In 2001, it changed its name to Albula Limited. It has a registered address at the premises of Chartered Trust Company Limited at the Town Centre Building in Providenciales (see annexes 31-33).

107. Until the beginning of 2015, all instructions relating to the incorporation and management of Albula Limited were given by NWT Management SA of Geneva. In addition, CT Management, a subsidiary company of Chartered Trust Company Limited, has been the corporate service provider for Albula Limited since 2009. The address for CT Management is: Regent House, Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands.

108. Since 2015, CT Management has received instructions and fees with regard to the company's ongoing management from Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has been its ultimate beneficial owner since 23 October 2014. His address is 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The most recent payment of funds was effected by electronic funds transfer through the National Bank of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (see annex 34).

United Arab Emirates

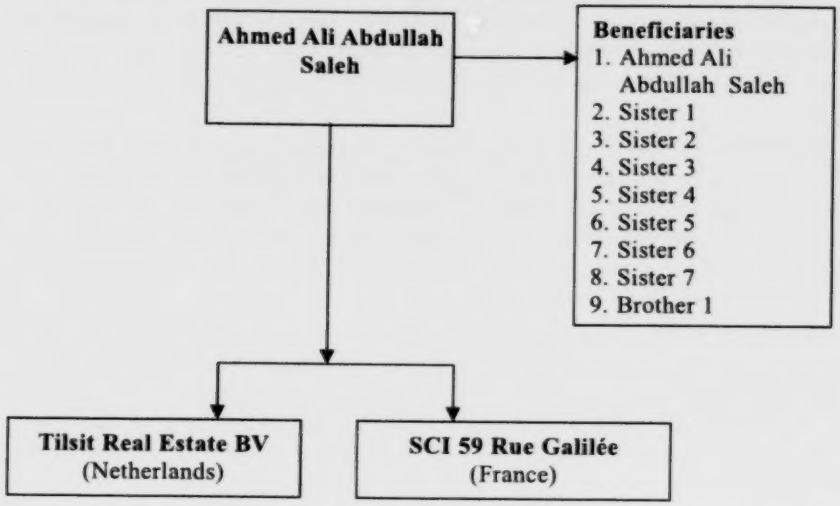
109. Several banking transfers were directed or made from First Gulf Bank and the National Bank of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. In addition, several members of the family entourage of Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh have residential addresses in the United Arab Emirates.

2. Outline of assets belonging to Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

110. The Panel is in possession of documents showing that Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh is the main shareholder of two companies: Tilsit Real Estate BV and SCI 59 Rue Galilée.[45] The former is incorporated in the Netherlands and the latter in France. Both companies have assets (bank accounts and real estate) in the Netherlands and France, respectively (see fig. IV).

[45] Archived with the United Nations.

Figure IV
Financial network of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh



Note: The full line indicates a company owned by the designated individual or part of his financial network.

111. A summary of assets belonging to Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh is provided in table 2.

Table 2
Assets belonging to Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

Company	*Description*	*Estimated value*	*Status*
Tilsit Real Estate BV	Apartment 1	€3 150 000	Under surveillance by the relevant government agency
Tilsit Real Estate BV	Apartment 2	€6 500 000	Under surveillance by the relevant government agency
SCI 59 Rue Galilée	Building	Undetermined	Under surveillance by the relevant government agency
ABN AMRO Bank	No. 48,89,88,330	–	Frozen
Europe Arab Bank PLC, Paris branch	No. 1101-638633 345	–	Under surveillance by the relevant government agency

112. The Panel collected the following information concerning Tilsit Real Estate BV:

(a) It is a private limited liability company, incorporated in 1976 as follows:

(i) Single shareholder: Ahmed Ali Abdullah al-Ahmar (alias of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh), born on 25 July 1972 in Sana'a;

(ii) Address: 59 Rue Galilée, 75008, Paris;

(b) The company is headquartered in Amsterdam and regulated by the laws in that jurisdiction. The main place of business is 5 Simon Carmiggeltstraat, Alkmaar. It is registered under number 33150937 in Alkmaar;

(c) The company's main assets are two apartments, as follows:

(i) The first apartment, measuring 220 m^2, is located at 5 Rue de Tilsit, 3rd floor, Paris, France. According to the deed of transfer of shares, dated 13 February 2008, the company acquired the property for €3.15 million (see annexes 35 and 36);

(ii) The second apartment, measuring 334 m^2, is also located at 5 Rue de Tilsit, on the 2nd floor. It was purchased on 29 July 2010 for €6.5 million. A loan of €6 million was obtained by Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh from Europe Arab Bank PLC to purchase it (see annex 37).

113. The Panel collected the following information concerning SCI 59 Rue Galilée:

(a) Its identification number is 488 382 730 R.C.S. Paris;

(b) Its management number is 2006 D 00637;

(c) It was registered on 3 February 2006;

(d) Its legal form is that of a real estate investment fund, with capital of €1,000;

(e) Its principal activities are acquisition, ownership, administration, development and operation by leasing, rental or otherwise of real estate located in France, including accessories to the building located in Paris (75008) at 59 Rue Galilée;

(f) Its duration is until 2 February 2105;

(g) It is headquartered at 59 Rue Galilée;

(h) Its main asset is a building located at 59 Rue Galilée, estimated to be worth several million dollars;

(i) With regard to the status of the assets, the company is under enhanced vigilance by the French authorities;

(j) There are nine other shareholders also with the family name al-Ahmar.

3. Assets of Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim, Abdulmalik al-Houthi and Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi

114. The Panel has investigated assets for Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim, Abdulmalik al-Houthi and Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi, all of whom are designated individuals, but has not found evidence to date of any assets belonging to them. The Panel has been informed by several sources that they manage funds mainly in cash and use third persons to avoid targeted sanctions.[46]

[46] Telephone calls in September, October and November 2015 with confidential sources.

4. Individuals acting on behalf or at the direction of Ali Abdullah Saleh

115. The Panel has evidence that Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, the son of Ali Abdullah Saleh and the brother of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, has an address in the United Arab Emirates and is acting on behalf and/or at the direction of his father and/or brother, therefore meeting the criteria for application of the asset freeze in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 2140 (2014). Moreover, the Panel is aware that he is the recipient or depositary of funds transferred by sanctioned individuals as follows:

(a) As indicated above, in December 2014 he received funds in the amounts of €734,786.49 and $33,471,993.37, which were transferred to his accounts with First Gulf Bank in the United Arab Emirates. The Panel addressed a letter to the United Arab Emirates to request more details on the transactions, but has yet to obtain an official answer;

(b) He is currently the director and sole beneficial owner of Albula Limited, which he acquired on 23 October 2014. It was previously owned by Ali Abdullah Saleh (see annexes 38-41);

(c) Funds from Albula Limited have been transferred through the National Bank of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates;

(d) He is currently the director and beneficial owner of Weisen Limited, which he acquired on 23 October 2014. It was previously owned by Ali Abdullah Saleh (see annexes 42-46).

5. Individuals acting on behalf or at the direction of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

116. The Panel has identified individuals and companies that are acting on behalf of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, which it describes in annex 63 (strictly confidential).

C. Monitoring of the travel ban

117. The Panel has continued to gather information on the location of individuals subject to the travel ban.

Ali Abdullah Saleh

118. Ali Abdullah Saleh has been shown by a number of media outlets on several occasions in Ta'izz and in and around Sana'a. In one interview, he declared that he had been given options for safe haven in Ethiopia and Morocco, without giving details.[47] His most recent speech broadcast by the media was on 27 December.[48] The Panel believes, but cannot definitively say, that he has remained in Yemen since being designated.

Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

119. During the Panel's visit to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 6 September, the authorities orally confirmed that Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh was in the country. The

[47] Interview with Ali Abdullah Saleh by Al-Mayadeen on 12 October 2015, available from www.youtube.com/watch?v=ED4VJFw_bf8.

[48] See www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5STfg1K44k.

Panel's request for an interview with him was not granted. The authorities further stated that they had lifted his diplomatic status.[49] The Panel explained that, as long as he remained in the country, there was no violation of the travel ban, and that any travel outside the country had to be in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 2140 (2014) and the Committee's guidelines.

Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi, Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim and Abdulmalik al-Houthi

120. The Panel collected oral testimony indicating that the above-named individuals were claiming that they were not bothered by the imposition of the sanctions measures because they did not have passports or traceable assets that could be frozen. With regard to possible breaches of the travel ban, the Panel does not have evidence of any travel outside Yemen by the individuals to date, but cannot definitively say that they have not left the country since being designated.

121. The Panel has seen footage of Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim on official media sources affiliated with the Houthis on 26 September in Ta'izz (see annex 5). The media have reported that Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi was detained in Aden on 23 July.[50] The Panel reached out to the legitimate Government of Ye ..en and members of the coalition to confirm the reports, but has received no feedback to date.

V. Acts that violate international humanitarian law and human rights law, and cross-cutting issues

122. The Panel used several methods to obtain information and corroborate violations, such as conducting interviews with refugees, humanitarian organizations, journalists and local activists and undertaking a trend analysis relating to the conduct of hostilities. The Panel obtained satellite imagery to assist in substantiating widespread[51] or systematic attacks.[52]

A. Acts that violate international humanitarian law

1. Violations of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution

123. The principle of distinction, as the basis of international humanitarian law, obliges parties to a conflict to target only military objectives and not the civilian population or individual civilians or civilian objects (e.g. homes, schools and hospitals). The principle of proportionality limits and protects potential harm to civilians by demanding that the least amount of harm be caused to civilians and, when harm to civilians must occur, it must be proportional to the military objective. Moreover, each party to the conflict must take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects under its control against the effects of attacks.

[49] Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh was the Ambassador of Yemen to the United Arab Emirates from April 2013 until April 2015.

[50] See www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcyFfVui02U.

[51] The concept of "widespread" may be defined as massive, frequent, large-scale action, carried out collectively with considerable seriousness and directed against a multiplicity of victims.

[52] "Systematic" describes the organized nature of the attack. The existence of a policy or plan may be evidentially relevant in that it may be useful in establishing that the attack was directed against a civilian population and that it was widespread or systematic.

124. In this context, all parties to the conflict in Yemen have violated the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, including through their use of heavy explosive weapons in, on and around residential areas and civilian objects, in contravention of international humanitarian law. The use of such attacks in a widespread or systematic manner has the potential to meet the legal criteria for a finding of a crime against humanity.

125. On 1 September, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported that 95 per cent of all fatalities had resulted from the use of heavy explosive weapons in residential areas; of those fatalities, 86 per cent were civilian.[53] The high proportion of civilian deaths and injuries resulting from the use of heavy explosive weapons in populated areas (60 per cent of all attacks) can be disaggregated into the following launch method, where:

(a) 60 per cent (2,682) of civilian deaths and injuries were caused by air-launched explosive weapons;

(b) 23 per cent (1,037) of civilian deaths and injuries were caused by ground-launched explosive weapons;

(c) 17 per cent (774) of civilian deaths and injuries were caused by improvised explosive devices.[53]

126. The targeting of any location where it is known in advance that bombing is likely to cause civilian casualties or damage vital non-military installations is in violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.[54] Most recently, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated, with regard to the conduct of hostilities in Yemen, that he had "observed with extreme concern the continuation of heavy shelling from the ground and the air in areas with a high concentration of civilians, as well as the continued destruction of civilian infrastructure — in particular hospitals and schools — by all parties to the conflict, although a disproportionate share appeared to be the result of air strikes carried out by coalition forces" (see S/PV.7596). Accordingly, that Houthi-Saleh combatants are positioned in residential areas, in violation of international humanitarian law, does not suspend the coalition's obligation to respect international humanitarian law when undertaking military objectives. Holding perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law to account is fundamental and necessary for tackling impunity and deterring future violations in Yemen.

127. In this context, Houthi-Saleh forces have committed a systematic pattern of attacks resulting in violations of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, including carrying out targeted shelling and indiscriminately aimed rocket attacks, destroying homes, damaging hospitals and killing and injuring many civilians. The random and indiscriminate firing of poorly aimed surface-to-air missiles, especially in Aden, caused significant damage to property and loss of life. The shelling of dhows carrying civilians attempting to flee heavy fighting in Aden between March and July amounts to a grave violation of international humanitarian law. The use of landmines upon retreat from Aden is resulting in an increased

[53] See Hannah Tonkin and Iain Overton, eds., "State of crisis: explosive weapons in Yemen" (Action on Armed Violence; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2015). Available from http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/State-of-Crisis.pdf.

[54] Indiscriminate attacks are defined in the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

number of fatalities and injuries.[55] The indiscriminate shelling and use of Katyusha rockets in and around civilian areas and objects in Ta'izz continues to cause injuries and fatalities, along with the destruction of homes, residential areas and hospitals.

128. The coalition's targeting of civilians through air strikes, either by bombing residential neighbourhoods or by treating the entire city of Sa'dah and region of Maran as military targets, is a grave violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. In certain cases, the Panel found such violations to have been conducted in a widespread and systematic manner.[56]

129. The Panel received information pertaining to the use of leaflets dropped by coalition forces preceding some attacks (see annex 52). Numerous sources, including international non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies, informed the Panel about the occurrence of warning missile "taps" on the roofs of buildings. Such acts are not constitutive of effective advance warning (see annexes 52 and 56). In addition, entire cities or governorates cannot be considered military objects, even with attempts to provide advance warning.

130. The Panel is continuing to investigate the coalition's use of cluster munitions in populated areas of north-western Yemen.[57] The military spokesman of Saudi Arabia, Brigadier General Ahmed Asiri, indicated that Saudi Arabia had used cluster munitions on or against armoured vehicles in Yemen, but not against civilian targets. Two international non-governmental organizations and a United Nations agency provided photographs of cluster submunitions and footage of their use near or over a rural village in Yemen. The Panel is waiting to travel to Yemen to complete its own investigation.

2. Attacks on civilians and civilian objects

131. As mentioned above, none of the parties to the conflict have upheld the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. In this regard, all the parties have attacked civilians and civilian objects. The cases listed below do not account for the actual numbers of all such occurrences. The information is, however, representative of the types of act that have been committed in violation of international humanitarian law.

132. In Aden and Ta'izz, Houthi-Saleh forces have attacked civilians and civilian objects, including by shelling civilian residential areas, medical facilities, schools and other civilian infrastructure and using snipers positioned atop buildings to target people seeking safety, medical care or food. In Aden, Houthi-Saleh forces have attacked dhows carrying civilians fleeing from Aden to Djibouti. A refugee interviewed by the Panel in Djibouti said that, on or around 6 May, Houthi-Saleh

[55] Yemen ratified the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Convention on 1 September 1998, and the Convention entered into force for Yemen on 1 March 1999. Mutilation is expressly prohibited in the Lieber Code (1863) and reaffirmed in common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

[56] See the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court for the definition of "crimes against humanity". For further information, see www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/about%20the%20court/frequently%20asked%20questions/Pages/12.aspx. Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 bans indiscriminate attack from the air against cities, towns, villages or other areas where a civilian population might be concentrated.

[57] See "Yemen: Saudi-led airstrikes used cluster munitions", Defence Blog, 3 May 2015, available from http://defence-blog.com/news/yemen-saudi-led-airstrikes-used-cluster-munitions.html.

forces had targeted a large group of people about to board a departing dhow on the quayside in Tawahi, a port near Aden. Another refugee reported the shelling of two dhows as they attempted to leave the same port, killing all the passengers (see annex 48).[58]

133. At least three United Nations and international non-governmental organization staff told the Panel that Houthi-Saleh forces had more than once housed African migrants and refugees as human shields in unused buildings in Aden previously targeted by air strikes, or where weapons caches were claimed to be stored.[59] The Panel's interviews[60] revealed the shelling of a school sheltering refugees in Aden on 7 July, where six Somali nationals were killed and several others seriously wounded, including unaccompanied minors.[61]

134. In Aden and Ta'izz, Houthi-Saleh forces systematically denied civilians access to the basic necessities of life, which in Ta'izz took the form of a siege preventing access to food, water and medical supplies by blocking the main routes into the cities (see annex 49). Houthi-Saleh forces shelled and fought gun battles from and within hospitals.[62] The Panel documented at least two incidents of Houthi-Saleh forces attacking wounded resistance fighters receiving medical treatment (troops hors de combat). The Panel also documented attacks on hospital staff, medical personnel and ambulances, as well as multiple instances of civilians being shot at and/or killed by Houthi-Saleh snipers while endeavouring to reach medical care. In at least one incident in Aden, Houthi-Saleh snipers shot medical staff seeking access to medical supplies in a pharmaceutical building. Houthi-Saleh forces also denied a resistance soldier access to medical treatment (see annexes 48-50).

135. Resistance fighters in Aden conducted a pattern of attacks against civilians and civilian objects, including the shelling of civilian residential areas, medical facilities, schools and other civilian infrastructure and the use of snipers to target civilians. Yemeni refugees from Aden interviewed by the Panel reported instances in which male resistance combatants dressed in women's clothes (abaya and niqab) and thereby committed perfidy by hiding their identity through means of stealth. In doing so, they jeopardized the safety of women in Aden, resulting in several women being shot, and causing them to restrict their movements (see annex 51).

136. The Panel documented instances in which Houthi-Saleh forces and resistance fighters targeted internally displaced persons because they were perceived to be politically associated with parties to the conflict. Both groups targeted migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa. Armed groups have forcibly recruited trafficked third-country nationals, many of whom are young people or minors sold by

[58] Similar accounts were given by Yemeni refugees in the Markazi refugee camp, Obock, Djibouti, in July and August 2015.

[59] The Panel received such reports in June and August 2015. The Panel heard of this from several sources and also viewed media reports of this occurring in Aden.

[60] Ibid. This was one particular case that was also reported in the media.

[61] See "Update: Houthi shelling kills six Somali national refugees in Adan Yemen", Oximity, 7 July 2015, available from www.oximity.com/article/Update-Houthi-shelling-kills-six-Somal-1?utm_campaign=it&utm_source=it-1-autoTw&utm_medium=twitter&utm_term=articleId-710512.

[62] Interviews with United Nations and non-governmental organization staff.

trafficking networks.[63] Migrants and refugees have accordingly been viewed as fighters or potential fighters, irrespective of their civilian status or vulnerable status as trafficking victims, and come under attack.

137. The Panel documented that the coalition had conducted air strikes targeting civilians and civilian objects, in violation of international humanitarian law, including camps for internally displaced persons and refugees; civilian gatherings, including weddings; civilian vehicles, including buses; civilian residential areas; medical facilities; schools; mosques; markets, factories and food storage warehouses; and other essential civilian infrastructure, such as the airport in Sana'a, the port in Hudaydah and domestic transit routes (see annexes 52, 54 and 61).[64]

138. The Panel documented 119 coalition sorties relating to violations of international humanitarian law.[65] Many attacks involved multiple air strikes on multiple civilian objects. Of the 119 sorties, the Panel identified 146 targeted objects (see annex 47).[66] The Panel also documented three alleged cases of civilians fleeing residential bombings and being chased and shot at by helicopters.

139. While unable to travel to Yemen, the Panel used satellite imagery provided by commercial companies contracted by the Geospatial Information Section of the Department of Field Support. A comparison of available satellite imagery before the launch of coalition air strikes and thereafter was obtained for the cities of Harad, Sa'dah, Sana'a and Ta'izz. The imagery revealed extensive damage to residential areas and civilian objects as a result of internal fighting and coalition air strikes. The Panel notes that Harad, Sa'dah and Sana'a have not reported ground fighting, meaning that the widespread destruction is the probable result of coalition air strikes and shelling. Ta'izz, on the other hand, has been the site of shelling by Houthi-Saleh forces and resistance fighters, as well as coalition air strikes.

140. On 8 May, the entire city of Sa'dah and region of Maran were declared "military targets" by the coalition. Sa'dah remains one of the most systematically targeted and devastated cities in Yemen, attributable to coalition air strikes and the targeting of the entire city in direct violation of international humanitarian law. Figure V provides a satellite image of Sa'dah, with additional imagery contained in maps 1 to 8. It is a comparison of satellite images taken on 6 January 2015 before the launch of coalition air strikes and on 22 May 2015 during the early stage of the coalition's campaign. Sa'dah also faced systematic indiscriminate attacks, including on hospitals, schools and mosques, by the coalition.

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[63] The Panel heard similar accounts by Yemeni refugees in the Markazi refugee camp, Obock, Djibouti. See also the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Yemen Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan database, available from http://data.unhcr.org/yemen/regional.php.

[64] Confidential sources from inside Yemen, United Nations staff, non-governmental organization staff, expatriate journalists and refugees.

[65] The Panel documented air strikes from interviews with refugees, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies, corroborated by local sources, including organizations directly hit, and human rights organizations.

[66] According to Cécile Pouilly, spokesperson for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: "Since 17 June, there has been further destruction of civilian infrastructure, with at least 36 buildings, including hospitals, schools, court houses, power generation facilities and communications institutions partially or totally damaged in the governorates of Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Al-Jawf, Al-Mahwit, and Hajjah." See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16209&LangID=E.

Figure V
Air strike destruction in Sa'dah

Source: Geospatial Information Section, with data provided by DigitalGlobe.
Note: On the basis of analysis of satellite images set out in maps 1 to 8, including of Harad, Midi port, Mocha, Sa'dah, Sana'a and Ta'izz, the Panel noted that, in less than six months of military operations by the coalition, more than 750 buildings and civilian objects had been destroyed as a result of air strikes.

141. The above satellite imagery of Sa'dah demonstrates (through the yellow dots) the air strikes on buildings and objects, identified by comparing images taken on 6 January 2015 and 22 May 2015. Sa'dah has suffered the most damage of all cities targeted for air strikes, with at least 226 buildings having been destroyed only less than two months after the beginning of the air strikes.

142. The Panel also notes reports about the deployment by the United Arab Emirates of "mercenaries". Such deployment increases the likelihood of violations of international humanitarian law.[67] The Panel is continuing to monitor and investigate accordingly.

B. Acts that violate international human rights law

143. In paragraph 18 (c) of resolution 2140 (2014), it is stated that acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen include planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or acts that constitute human rights abuses. In that context, the Panel finds that all parties to the conflict have violated international human rights law.

144. Houthi-Saleh forces violated international human rights law through the systematic suppression of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly in order

[67] See OHCHR, "Panel on private military and security companies: regulations and national experience", available from www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Mercenaries/WG/Event2015/ConceptNote.pdf.

to control the populations of Aden, Ibb, Sana'a, Ta'izz and other urban areas.[68] The imposition of legal structural measures through the promulgation of decrees to constrain civil and political rights was enforced through summary extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and disappearances of activists, critics, academics, members of the political opposition and protesters, in order to silence criticism (see annex 58).[69]

145. The Panel documented 19 incidents of arbitrary arrest and detention, which appear to be a small number alongside actual prevalence.[70] There appears to be a pattern of death in custody, or shortly thereafter, as a result of torture during detention.[71] The Panel documented two cases of torture, one case of mutilation/defilement of a corpse and multiple instances in which a detained individual or individuals were presumed to have been disappeared upon arrest.

146. The Panel documented systematic shooting of protesters, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture of detainees, summary extrajudicial executions, disappearances and a case of defilement of a corpse in the city of Ibb, an area of strong protest and activism against the presence of Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel also recorded attacks on the homes of political opposition figures and the raiding of offices of local officials in Ibb (see annex 57).[72]

147. People in Ta'izz also experienced systematic attacks upon freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. Moreover, the Panel received uncorroborated reports in October that Houthi-Saleh forces had frozen the assets of more than 20 local civil society organizations through a written order (see annexes 49 and 58).[73]

148. Similarly, there have been numerous reports of arbitrary detention, torture and disappearances of political opposition figures, activists, local and international journalists and civilians presumed to be critics of the Houthis in Sana'a since September 2014.

149. In November 2015,[74] Ansar Allah hosted a meeting of political parties in Sana'a to sign a unilateral agreement against the actions of Saudi Arabia and the coalition. Following that meeting, Houthi-Saleh officials put in place a decree banning any negative reporting or criticism of the Sana'a regime on social media websites.[74] Since its imposition, the Panel has observed a large decrease in the amount of critical social media commentary about the Houthi-Saleh regime originating in Sana'a.

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[68] The Panel received information and testimony from journalists, United Nations staff and Yemeni civilians.

[69] Including breaches of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

[70] Including local sources, news accounts, United Nations staff and non-governmental organizations.

[71] See Human Rights Watch, "Yemen: Houthis abduct rights activist: doctor's whereabouts unknown", 6 August 2015, available from www.hrw.org/news/2015/08/06/yemen-houthis-abduct-rights-activist. See also, "International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group: report in full", Emirates News Agency, available from www.wam.ae/en/news/international/1395286001275.html.

[72] The Panel has relied upon sources from inside Yemen to provide information on the human rights context.

[73] Confidential source in Ta'izz.

[74] Confidential source providing information and photographic evidence from the meeting.

150. Resistance fighters have also violated international human rights law in Aden and Ta'izz,[75] including through summary extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, detention and torture of presumed or perceived Houthi-Saleh supporters, multiple incidents of corpse defilement, extortion and looting of property in Aden belonging to people from northern Yemen. In addition, in October and December the Panel received reports that resistance Salafist vigilante groups had begun to enforce the segregation of women and men in tertiary educational institutions in Aden (see annex 51).[76]

151. Beyond breaches of civil and political rights, the Panel observed the impact of the humanitarian context and the commercial blockade on the social and economic rights of civilians in Yemen. The denial of humanitarian assistance is constitutive of a war crime regardless of whether it occurs in an international or a non-international armed conflict (see annex 59). However, the commercial blockade also has an impact on the social and economic rights of the people of Yemen and, as such, on the right to life (see annex 58).[77]

C. Cross-cutting issues

152. In the present section, the Panel analyses the intersecting impact of the conflict in Yemen on children and women.

1. Impact of the conflict on children, including information pertaining to the six grave violations against children during armed conflict

153. The six grave violations against children during armed conflict, enumerated by the Security Council in its resolutions,[78] are recruitment or use of children; killing or maiming of children; sexual violence against children; attacks against schools or hospitals; abduction of children; and denial of humanitarian access for children. They all constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law and have an impact on the human rights of children in Yemen.[79]

154. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), on average, eight children are killed or maimed every day in Yemen as a direct result of the hostilities.[80] Nearly three quarters (73 per cent) of child deaths and injuries during

[75] Multiple sources used to corroborate information, including confidential sources, Yemeni civilians, journalists and United Nations staff members.

[76] See "Gunmen shut Yemen faculties for mixing of sexes", *Daily Star* (Beirut), 29 December 2015, available from www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2015/Dec-29/329377-gunmen-shut-yemen-faculties-for-mixing-of-sexes.ashx.

[77] Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

[78] Including resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009).

[79] See "The six grave violations against children during armed conflict: the legal foundation", Working Paper, No. 1 (New York, United Nations, November 2013). Available from https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/publications/WorkingPaper-1_SixGraveViolationsLegalFoundation.pdf.

[80] See UNICEF, "Yemen conflict: over a thousand child casualties so far — UNICEF", 19 August 2015, available from www.unicef.org/media/media_82940.html.

the second quarter of 2015 were attributed to air strikes by the coalition[81] and 18 per cent of child deaths and 17 per cent of child injuries were attributed to the Houthi-Saleh forces.[82]

155. Nearly 4 million children face serious threats to their safety and survival as violence and instability increase.[83] The disruption and obstruction of the commodity supply chain and the flow of humanitarian supplies, the obstruction of humanitarian access and attacks on schools, hospitals and homes leave children particularly vulnerable. Exposure to air strikes, street fighting, shelling and anti-aircraft munitions rapidly increases the risk of injury and death. Children have been maimed and killed by snipers, in crossfire, through torture and in connection with child recruitment.[84] The Panel also documented incidents of children and infants sustaining devastating burns from aerial bombing, which it is continuing to investigate. All parties to the conflict have violated the rights of the child and committed grave violations against children during armed conflict (see annex 59).

156. From its interviews, the Panel notes that the trafficking of young third country nationals from the Horn of Africa has increased during the conflict. Young trafficked Ethiopian women from Yemen interviewed in Djibouti told the Panel that Yemeni traffickers and armed groups were torturing Ethiopian teenagers. They also said that young women and girls faced the additional risk of sexual violence and rape.[85] The Panel heard accounts that young men and child combatants of all local fighting groups in Aden were subject to rape upon capture.[86] Sexual violence is, in all likelihood, far more prevalent than the current reporting suggests.

157. In the context of vulnerability to sexual violence and exploitation and abuse, the issue of early or child marriage, while already widely prevalent in Yemen, has increased. Such marriage is primarily used as a pre-emptive measure to avoid complications around "marriageability" relating to potential rape during conflict.[87] Its prevalence is most likely linked to poorer and more marginalized sections of Yemeni society, who, even under normal circumstances, are far more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse.

158. Malnourishment and starvation are overriding concerns for all children in Yemen. More than 500,000 children currently face life-threatening malnutrition.[88] This represents a threefold increase since March and is reflective of the depleted food

[81] See "Statement on the situation in Yemen by Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 24 August 2015, available from https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/press-release/statement-on-the-situation-in-yemen-by-leila-zerrougui-special-representative-of-the-secretary-general-for-children-and-armed-conflict/.

[82] See Lucia Withers and Mark Kaye, "Nowhere safe for Yemen's children: the deadly impact of explosive weapons in Yemen" (Save the Children, 2015). Available from www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Nowhere_Safe_for_Yemens_Children.pdf.

[83] See Save the Children, "Yemen conflict: under fire", 2 April 2015, available from https://www.savethechildren.net/article/yemen-conflict-children-under-fire.

[84] Ibid. In addition, Yemeni refugee women in Djibouti told the Panel how children in their neighbourhoods had been shot at point-blank range by Houthi-Saleh forces.

[85] Conversations with the International Organization for Migration in Yemen and Djibouti and young Ethiopians during investigations.

[86] Interviews with a confidential source and United Nations staff based in Aden.

[87] Interviews with United Nations staff and non-governmental organization staff.

[88] See "Half a million Yemen children face severe malnutrition: United Nations", Reuters, 16 October 2015, available from www.reuters.com/article/2015/10/16/us-yemen-security-children-idUSKCN0SA28W20151016.

stocks, compounded by limited commercial and humanitarian shipments, and a failing health system unable to care for hungry children or vaccinate them against disease.[89]

159. Food scarcity and economic insecurity are linked directly to child recruitment by armed groups. Families in Yemen are receiving financial incentives for their child's involvement; orphans are particularly vulnerable to recruitment owing to a lack of food, safety and security. In this context, nearly one third of all combatants in Yemen are under 18 years of age. UNICEF has verified more than 609 cases of child recruitment.[89] While the Houthi-Saleh forces are responsible for the vast majority, resistance fighters also recruit child soldiers. The exact number of child soldiers in army units affiliated with Saleh and in those affiliated with the legitimate Government of Yemen is unknown, but is estimated at several thousand and is believed to have increased since March.

2. Gender-based impact of the conflict

160. Structural gender inequality, gender-based violence and the conflict in Yemen are interlinked.[90] The conflict has increased the risks posed by a lack of reproductive health services and increasing malnutrition among children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. The conflict has also had a negative impact on the education of children, while exacerbating the social exclusion of traditionally low-status groups, increasing protection issues, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and spurring forced recruitment, child marriage and domestic violence.

161. Men who join armed groups leave women and girls at home or displaced, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.[91] Female-headed households throughout the country struggle to support their families and to gain access to basic services.[92] Even before the conflict, a male relative's consent was often required before a woman could be admitted to hospital,[92] creating significant problems in a humanitarian context in which the men of the household are absent or have been killed.

162. Sexual violence in conflict in Yemen appears to be linked to some of the most vulnerable sectors of society, including third country nationals and women. The Panel is investigating an increase in cases of opportunistic rape and sexual assault linked to a breakdown in law and order. The Panel also heard of the rape of male combatants, both men and boys, during ground hostilities, especially in Aden.

163. Women's civil and political rights, including the right to organize, are also increasingly coming under threat from local authorities and officials. The Panel is aware that only two Yemeni women were officially included as a delegate in the

[89] See UNICEF, "Six months of violence in Yemen leave more than 500 children dead, some 1.7 million at risk of malnutrition: UNICEF", 2 October 2015, available from www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_85714.html.

[90] See Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Humanitarian needs overview 2016: Yemen" (October 2015), p. 13. Available from http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016_HNO_English_%20FINAL.pdf.

[91] According to an overview of more than 50 gender-based assessments undertaken by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Gender Standby Capacity project.

[92] See United Nations Population Fund, "Violence, inequality plague women in conflict-ravaged Yemen", 22 September 2015, available from www.unfpa.org/news/violence-inequality-plague-women-conflict-ravaged-yemen#sthash.AOajaOtv.dpuf.

peace talks held in Geneva in December,[93] raising questions as to the application of resolution 1325 (2000) with regard to the conflict and whether gender issues would be meaningfully included in any formal future settlements and agreements.[94]

VI. Obstruction of humanitarian assistance

164. In paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015), the Security Council linked the obstruction of humanitarian assistance to acts threatening the peace, security or stability of Yemen. There is also, however, a clear link between the humanitarian context and the impact of the implementation of the arms embargo by the coalition on commercial and humanitarian shipments to Yemen.[95]

165. Currently, some 21.2 million people (82 per cent of the population) urgently require some form of assistance to meet their basic needs.[96] Yemen relies on imports for 90 per cent of its grain and other food sources.[96] The deteriorating humanitarian context corresponds directly to the conduct of hostilities, the obstruction of humanitarian assistance and their intersections. However, even without the issue of obstruction and conflict as a key cause of inaccessibility, humanitarian actors do not have the capacity to provide for the large amounts of required food, medicine and fuel, all of which have been substantively affected by the impact of the commercial blockade. One clear example has been the impact of the shortage of fuel, which has had a knock-on effect on electricity supplies, water pumping, hospitals and inflation, having a negative impact on purchasing power in a domestic black market system where the prices of basic essentials are exorbitant (see annex 60).

166. The intentional disruption of key logistical infrastructure, including ports, bridges and roads, by Houthi-Saleh forces and the coalition has had alarming consequences for civilians.[96] Food and fuel supply shortages, overland transportation obstacles, limited livelihood opportunities and increased fuel and commodity prices are exacerbating the prevalence of malnutrition.[97] The high levels of insecurity and the ongoing hostilities have led to an increase in insurance premiums affecting commercial shipping company costs in importing goods to Yemen, also causing a decrease in arrivals.

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[93] The Panel heard that Houthi-Saleh forces stopped a woman from participating in the peace talks in December.

[94] On 11 October 2015, 45 Yemeni women leaders met the Special Envoy for Yemen at a United Nations-organized meeting in Larnaca, stressing the importance of involving women in peace negotiations. See also UN-Women, "Yemeni women call for their inclusion in peace efforts", 27 October 2015, available from www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2015/10/yemeni-women-call-for-their-inclusion-in-peace-efforts.

[95] A United Nations official said, near the beginning of the Panel's investigations, that humanitarian providers lacked the capacity to deal with the large numbers requiring food, medical and other assistance because most of the country's food and other needs had been met through imports before the conflict. In that regard, the blockade on commercial goods was directly exacerbating the humanitarian context.

[96] See "United Nations: more than 21 million people in Yemen need basic humanitarian aid", United Nations News Service, 24 November 2015, available from www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52638#.Vm3DHjalw6_.

[97] See "Yemen: complex emergency, fact sheet, No. 1, fiscal year 2016 (United States Agency for International Development, 6 November 2015), available from www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/yemen_ce_fs01_11-06-2015.pdf.

167. In this context, the systematic blockade of a city or country, as a form of military siege, to prevent goods from entering and people from leaving, raises serious implications from the perspective of international humanitarian law. When a city or a country's access to food, water and/or medicine is cut off or steps are taken to deprive access to such basic necessities of human life, the principle of discrimination becomes to all practicable means and purposes effectively inverted — where not only is there no special protection for the civilian population, but civilians also become the population that will inevitably bear the brunt of the measures imposed (see annexes 48, 49 and 60).

A. Obstruction of deliveries of humanitarian assistance

168. The systematic and widespread blockade of commercial goods has directly contributed to the obstruction of deliveries of aid and humanitarian assistance, while restricting vital imports of commercial fuel, food and other goods not within the purview of resolution 2216 (2015) or currently subject to sanction.

169. Coalition inspection processes have served as an obstructive measure in practice, whereby security procedures create delays at anchorage, as opposed to lesser delays caused by capacity or administrative-related delays at berth in ports in Yemen (see annex 60). Security procedures have also led to delays in the delivery of humanitarian cargo and the diversion of aid-carrying ships, as well as the routing of humanitarian flights, including those carrying humanitarian personnel, through Saudi Arabia, delaying and effectively obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Yemen.

170. Attacks on sea and air routes into the country have resulted in further obstructions to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Houthi-Saleh shelling of the port of Aden, along with the overall conduct of hostilities, has also had a negative impact.

171. Between 1 April and 17 August, the number of shipments into Yemen rapidly decreased, compounded by the coalition's security delays. Coalition air strikes on infrastructure at the port of Hudaydah on 17 August limited access to berths and created delays in offloading cargo, severely impeding commercial and relief operations in August and September, exacerbating humanitarian conditions and increasing the prices of food, fuel and other basic commodities. The bombing of the airport in Sana'a delayed flights and humanitarian cargo for 10 days.

172. Between 1 and 29 October, an estimated 50 vessels berthed at Yemeni ports, an eight-vessel increase from September. Commercial and humanitarian deliveries of basic commodities, including fuel, gradually increased following improved access to Yemeni ports in mid-October.[97] In late October, some 11 commercial tankers carrying more than 300,000 tons of fuel were awaiting entry to Red Sea ports.

173. One vessel from Djibouti reached Aden on 16 November, carrying 18 tons of medical supplies for the World Health Organization (WHO).[98] December saw a significant increase in access for humanitarian supplies arriving in Hudaydah. A United Nations verification and inspection mechanism is intended to be launched

[98] See "Situation update: Yemen", Logistics Cluster, 23 November 2015, available from www.logcluster.org/document/situation-update-yemen-23-november-2015.

soon to allow greater access for commercial ships to Yemeni ports and reduce the current lengthy and protracted anchorage security processes.[99]

B. Obstruction of the distribution of humanitarian assistance

174. The United Nations humanitarian country team carries out coordinated relief operations through a network of national and international actors in Yemen. Where Houthi-Saleh forces and armed groups control territory, however, access to affected populations remains restricted. Continuing political violence, threats of kidnapping and assassination of aid workers, movement restrictions imposed by the Department of Safety and Security owing to safety concerns and communication and logistical complications inhibit large-scale relief operations in areas of active conflict.[100]

175. As at 23 November, 27 aid-carrying trucks had reached Shabwah, Mukalla and Mahrah. An additional three trucks, on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and WHO, did not reach their final destinations owing to insecurity and delays in receiving security clearances from the coalition.

176. Houthi-Saleh forces have systematically besieged Aden and Ta'izz and attacked humanitarian service providers and their facilities, obstructing the distribution of aid and humanitarian assistance.[101] The sieges were undertaken by blocking roads and access routes and resulted in shortages of food, water and medical supplies.

177. In Ta'izz, the intentional restriction of commercial goods and humanitarian assistance by Houthi-Saleh forces has affected the city centre districts of Muzaffar, Qahirah and Salah. Some two thirds of the population are now displaced and the remaining residents are in dire need of food, water and medical services.[102] In November, the World Food Programme stated that Ta'izz had become accessible by road from Aden, although checkpoints and insecurity continued to impede attempts to deliver "life-saving" humanitarian assistance.[103] In December, aid was delivered to distribution centres in Ta'izz, but had yet to be distributed at the time of writing.

178. The siege of Ta'izz has led to hospital patients dying of treatable conditions. Reports in October suggested that three hospitals, Thawrah,[104] Rawdah and Jumhuri, were all either running out or had run out of medical supplies and fuel to run the generators, along with oxygen tanks, dialysis machines and basic medicines (see annex 49).

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[99] As at mid-December 2015, the United Nations Office for Project Services was waiting for earmarked funds from the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union to be deposited before it could activate the mechanism.

[100] See Brian Wittbold, Maisoon al-Awdi and Salama Mubarak, "Humanitarian relief and building resilience in Yemen", Humanitarian Practice Network, April 2014. Available from http://odihpn.org/magazine/humanitarian-relief-and-building-resilience-in-yemen/.

[101] See "Yemen: International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins sans frontières alarmed by attacks on country's lifelines", Médecins sans frontières, available from www.msf.org/article/yemen-icrc-and-msf-alarmed-attacks-country's-lifelines.

[102] See "Statement of Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw, on the dire situation in Taizz City", 24 October 2015, available from http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/statement-humanitarian-coordinator-yemen-johannes-van-der-klaauw-dire-situation-taizz.

[103] See "Responding to Yemen's humanitarian crisis", WFP Yemen Situation Report, No. 18 (World Food Programme, 13 December 2015). Available from http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ep/wfp280159.pdf.

[104] Houthi-Saleh forces began to shell the Thawrah hospital on 25 October 2015.

179. In addition, the Panel documented obstruction of humanitarian assistance through the sale of aid on the black market in Ibb and Sana'a by Houthi-Saleh forces and in Aden by members of the resistance (see annexes 49 and 50).

180. Alongside ground-led obstructions to humanitarian distribution, the Panel documented 10 coalition air strikes on transportation routes (both sea and air routes), four road supply routes and five storage facilities for holding food aid (including two vehicles carrying aid and three warehouses and facilities storing food), along with air strikes on an Oxfam warehouse storing equipment for a water project funded by the European Union in Sa'dah. The Panel also documented three coalition attacks on local food and agricultural production sites.

C. Attacks on humanitarian space

181. The Panel documented several attacks on humanitarian organizations by all parties to the conflict. The Panel documented nine cases in which humanitarian organizations and aid agencies were targeted between 26 March and 20 December. It also documented at least 29 attacks on hospitals, many of which were associated with humanitarian organizations or involved in providing humanitarian services, and at least one attack on an ambulance.

182. WHO reported on 1 October that 69 health facilities had been damaged or destroyed, of which 10 hospitals had been fully damaged and 26 partially damaged, and 6 health centres had been fully damaged and 6 partially damaged (see annexes 50 and 61).[105] In addition, WHO reported that 20 health workers had been injured and 8 killed, with several ambulances hit, four vehicles looted and two surveillance vehicles stolen, during the conduct of hostilities. Responsibility for the attacks was not specified.

183. The Panel documented cases of Houthi-Saleh forces and resistance fighters shelling hospitals in Ta'izz and Aden on multiple occasions, attacking medical personnel and looting medical supplies (see annexes 48 and 50). The Panel also documented 22 cases of coalition air strikes on hospitals (see annex 62).

184. The Panel documented cases of Houthi-Saleh forces looting food aid and temporarily taking control of United Nations offices in Aden and Sana'a (see annexes 48 and 50). It documented a coalition air strike on a warehouse affiliated with a non-governmental organization (see para. 179) and three air strikes either directly on or causing collateral damage to United Nations offices in Yemen.

185. The Panel documented attacks on humanitarian personnel, including a number of unlawful detentions of aid workers, some of which allegedly involved torture.[106] Between 26 March and 20 December, the Panel documented six cases relating to armed groups in which 23 aid workers were abducted (1 of whom died in custody), 6 shot and killed while travelling in marked humanitarian vehicles and 17 detained

[105] See World Health Organization, "Yemen: reported violence against health sector in crisis 2015", (October 2015). Available from http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reported_violence.pdf.

[106] See "Human Rights Watch condemns serious abuses of detainees in Yemen", World Bulletin, 2 September 2015, available from www.worldbulletin.net/haber/163831/hrw-condemns-serious-abuses-of-detainees-in-yemen.

(8 of whom are believed either to still be in custody or to have been disappeared) (see annex 50).

186. In response to attacks on their buildings and vehicles, humanitarian organizations have imposed access and security restrictions, in particular on international staff.[107] National staff currently comprise the front line of response in many of the most insecure settings, and are frequently left most vulnerable to attack (see annexes 50 and 58), limiting the humanitarian space in the country further.

VII. Recommendations

187. The Panel recommends:

Cooperation with stakeholders and organizations

(a) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, approach the President and the legitimate Government of Yemen, as well as members of the coalition, to provide the Panel with unhindered access to persons, documents and sites in Yemen, so that it can execute its mandate, and to facilitate the Panel's visit to Yemen, in particular to Aden;

(b) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, approach the Member States identified by the Panel that have yet to respond to the Panel's inquiries in its official communications;

(c) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, encourage the President to share with the Panel the information that it has requested, including identifying information of listed Yemeni individuals and names of Yemeni civilian and military officials who have engaged in or provided support for acts threatening the peace, security or stability of Yemen, in particular those involved in acts exclusively within the authority of the legitimate Government of Yemen;

Armed groups

(d) That the Security Council consider the Houthi-Saleh forces to be an integrated hybrid armed group when drafting future resolutions and presidential statements on Yemen, in particular when addressing the withdrawal of forces, the relinquishing of arms seized from military and security institutions and the cessation of hostilities;

(e) That the Security Council, when drafting future resolutions and presidential statements on Yemen, consider demanding that the legitimate Government of Yemen establish a vetting mechanism to ensure that any combatants integrated into the defence and security services have not previously been involved in acts of terrorism, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses;

[107] See Julia Brooks, "Attacks on Yemeni aid workers imperil assistance in overshadowed conflict", 11 September 2015, available from http://atha.se/blog/attacks-yemeni-aid-workers-imperil-assistance-overshadowed-conflict.

Arms

(f) That the Security Council, in its next resolution on Yemen, consider mandating all Member States to take the necessary measures so that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types intended for Yemen is authorized solely for security forces under the control of the legitimate Government of Yemen, after notification to the Committee;

(g) That the Security Council, in its next resolution on Yemen, authorize Member States, acting nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships, such as the Combined Maritime Forces, and the coalition led by Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with the legitimate Government of Yemen, to inspect on the high seas off the coast of Yemen, extending to and including the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, vessels that they have reasonable grounds to believe are carrying weapons or military equipment intended for Yemen but not notified to the Committee, directly or indirectly, in violation of the targeted arms embargo on Yemen or carrying weapons or military equipment to individuals or entities designated by the Committee;

(h) That the Security Council request the Secretary-General to strengthen the Panel with an additional arms expert to monitor the arms embargo and the transfer of arms to the legitimate Government of Yemen and a maritime expert and an aviation expert to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and coordinate with the United Nations verification and inspection mechanism once it has been established;

(i) That the Security Council, in its next resolution on Yemen, consider establishing more precise guidelines for the submission of inspection reports where the United Nations verification and inspection mechanism is involved in the inspection, in particular with regard to sharing information with the Panel;

(j) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, approach Member States neighbouring Yemen and Member States conducting operations in the region, reminding them of their obligations under paragraph 10 of resolution 2117 (2013) and requesting them to cooperate and share information on suspected traffickers and trafficking routes, suspect financial transactions and brokering activities for, or diversions of, small arms or light weapons intended for Yemen, and other information relevant to the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation or misuse of small arms and light weapons, with the legitimate Government of Yemen and with the Panel;

Finance

(k) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, approach the Bahamas and the United Arab Emirates and encourage them to provide information in response to the Panel's official communications on specific cases relating to the asset freeze;

(l) That the Chair, on behalf of the Committee, approach Member States where assets have been identified in the present report as owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by designated individuals or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, requesting them to provide information to the Panel on steps taken to freeze those assets in their territories;

International humanitarian law

(m) That the Security Council, in its future resolutions and presidential statement on Yemen, make reference to Member States conducting military operations in Yemen and all relevant parties to the conflict and, noting the recent comments of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, stress their responsibility to respect and uphold international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality and international human rights law, including the need to cooperate with the Panel;

(n) That the Security Council consider establishing an international commission of inquiry to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Yemen by all parties and to identify the perpetrators of such violations with a view to ensuring that those responsible are held accountable;

(o) That the Security Council encourage the legitimate Government of Yemen to take steps towards achieving accountability on the part of perpetrators for grave violations against children in Yemen by ensuring that the specific needs of child soldiers are taken into account in any talks with Houthi-Saleh forces.

Annex 1: Correspondence sent and received by the Panel from 19 May to 28 December 2015

Entities addressed	Letters sent	Letters replied	Info provided	partially provided	Not provided	Remarks
AMISOM	1				1	
Arab Bank PLC	1	1		1		
Australia	2	2	2			
Bahamas	1					Expected*
Bahrain	5	3			2	
Canada	2	2	2			
China	1				1	
CMF	1	1	1			
Denmark	1				1	
Djibouti	4	3	2		1	
Egypt	3	2	1	1	1	
EU	1	1				
France	3	2	2			Expected*
Germany	4	4	4			
India	1				1	
Indonesia	1					Expected*
Iran	5	3	3		2	
Israel	1				1	
Italy	1	1	1			
Japan	1	1	1			
Jordan	3	2	1	1	1	
Kuwait	2				2	
Lebanon	1				1	
Malaysia	1					Expected*
Morocco	1	1		1		
Netherlands	2	2	2			
New Zealand	1	1	1			
Oman	3	3	3			

Entities addressed	Letters sent	Letters replied	Info provided	partially provided	Not provided	Remarks
Pakistan	1				1	
Portugal	1				1	
Qatar	5	4		1	1	
Russian Federation	4	4	4			
Saudi Arabia	9	9	8	1		
Senegal	1	1	1			
Singapore	1	1	1			
Sudan	1				1	
Switzerland	3	3	3			
Turkey	1	1	1			
UAE	10	4	4		6	
UK	5	5	5			
USA	4	4	4			
Yemen	3	2	2		1	
Total	103	73	59	6	26	4

*: Permanent Missions informed that replies are expected from their capitals.

Annex 2: List established and maintained by the Committee

2140 Sanctions List

Last updated on: 16 September 2015

The List established and maintained by the 2140 Committee

Generated on: 16 September 2015

Composition of the List

The list consists of the two sections specified below:
A. Individuals
B. Entities and other groups

Information about de-listing may be found on the Committee's website at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/delisting.shtml

A. Individuals

YEi.002 Name: 1: ABDULLAH 2: YAHYA 3: AL HAKIM 4:
Name (original script): عبد الله يحيى الحاكم
Title: **Designation:** Huthi group second-in-command **DOB:** **a)** Approximately 1985 **b)** Between 1984 and 1986 **POB:** **a)** Dahyan, Yemen **b)** Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Ali al Hakim **b)** Abu-Ali al-Hakim **c)** Abdallah al-Hakim **d)** Abu Ali Alhakim **e)** Abdallah al-Mu'ayyad **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male]

YEi.004 Name: 1: ABDULMALIK 2: AL-HOUTHI 3: 4:
Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 14 Apr. 2015 **Other information:** Leader of Yemen's Houthi Movement. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen.

YEi.001 Name: 1: ABD 2: AL-KHALIQ 3: AL-HUTHI 4:
Name (original script): عبدالخالق الحوثي
Title: **Designation:** Huthi military commander **DOB:** 1984 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abd-al-Khaliq al-Huthi **b)** Abd-al-Khaliq Badr-al-Din al Huthi **c)** 'Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Huthi **Low quality a.k.a.:** Abu-Yunus **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male]

YEi.005 Name: 1: AHMED 2: ALI 3: ABDULLAH 4: SALEH
Name (original script): أحمد علي عبد الله صالح
Title: Former Ambassador, former Brigadier General **Designation:** na **DOB:** 25 Jul. 1972 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemeni **Passport no:** **a)** Yemeni passport number 17979 issued under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Sa-eh (referred to in the diplomatic identity number no. 31/2013/20/003140 below) **b)** Yemeni passport number 02117777 issued on 08-11-2005 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al Ahmar (good quality a.k.a.) **c)** Yemeni passport number 06070777 issued on 03-12-2014 under name Ahmed Ala Abdullah Al-Ahmar (good quality a.k.a.) **National identification no:** na **Address:** United Arab Emirates **Listed on:** 14 Apr. 2015 (amended on 16 Sep. 2015) **Other information:** Has played a key role in facilitating the Houthi military expansion. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. Ahmed Saleh is the son of the former President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh comes from an area known as Bayt Al-Ahmar, which lies some 20 kilometres southeast of the capital, Sana'a. Diplomatic identity card no. 31/2013/20/003140, issued on 07-07-2013 by the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, current status: cancelled.

YEi.003 Name: 1: ALI 2: ABDULLAH 3: SALEH 4:
Name (original script): علي عبد الله صالح
Title: **Designation:** **a)** President of Yemen's General People's Congress party **b)** Former President of the Republic of Yemen **DOB:** **a)** 21 Mar. 1945 **b)** 21 Mar. 1946 **c)** 21 Mar. 1942 **d)** 21 Mar. 1947 **POB:** **a)** Bayt al-Ahmar, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen **b)** Sana'a, Yemen **c)** Sana'a, Sanhan, Al-Rib' al-Sharqi **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ali Abdallah Salih **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** 00016161 (Yemen) **National identification no:** 01010744444 **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male]

B. Entities and other groups

Annex 3: Letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sana'a, under the control of Ansar Allah, postponing the Panel's visit to Sana'a

Non official Translation:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen presents its compliments to Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Sana'a.

With reference to the Office's correspondence dated 19 October 2015 related to the facilitation cot the Panel established pursuant Security Council resolution 2140(2014) for a visit to Yemen from 1 to 7 November 2015, the Ministry would like to inform the Office that the date is not convenient due to engagement of relevant services with other businesses. In order to ensure a successful visit, the Ministry wishes to suggest a new date.

The Ministry avails herself of this opportunity to renew to Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Sana'a the assurances of its highest consideration.

الرقم ٤٤٧/م/خ
التاريخ ٢٠١٥/١١/٢
الموفق

الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الخارجية
مكتب الوزير

تهدي وزارة خارجية الجمهورية اليمنية أطيب تحياتها إلى مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة بصنعاء.

بالإشارة إلى مذكرة المكتب بدون رقم وتاريخ 2015/10/19م بخصوص طلب تسهيل مهمة فريق الخبراء المشكل بموجب قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 2140 للعام 2014م لبلادنا في الموعد المقترح من قبل المنسق للفترة من 1 – 7 نوفمبر 2015م، تود الوزارة إبلاغ المكتب بأن الموعد المقترح غير مناسب نظراً لارتباط الجهات المعنية ببعض الأعمال، وحرصاً على إنجاح الزيارة تأمل الوزارة تحديد موعد آخر.

تغتنم وزارة خارجية الجمهورية اليمنية هذه المناسبة لتعرب إلى مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة بصنعاء مجددا عن فائق تقديرها واحترامها.

وزارة الخارجية

إلى/

مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة

Annex 4: Constitutional declaration issued in Yemen by Ansar Allah on 6 February 2015

Article No. (1): Provisions of the applicable Constitution will remain valid unless they contradict with the provision of this Declaration.

Article No. (2): This Declaration organizes governance rules during the transitional period.

Article No. (3): Public rights and freedoms are guaranteed and the state is committed to protect them.

Article No. (4): The state foreign policy is based on commitment to good neighboring and non-interference in internal affairs of the state, in addition to approving peaceful and sound means to solve disputes, and cooperation to realize joint interests in a way preserving the state sovereignty, independence, security and the supreme interests.

Article No. (5): The Revolutionary Committee is the representative of the Revolution and from which the revolutionary committees branch in the governorates and districts across the country.

The Transitional National Council

Article No. (6): Based on a resolution by the Revolutionary Committee, a Transitional National Council shall be formed consisting of 551 members to replace the dissolved parliament, and to include components not represented in it. Members of the dissolved parliaments are entitled to join the Council.

Article No. (7): The internal bylaw of the Transitional National Council shall define its work system and rights and duties of the members.

Article No. (8): Presidency of the Republic during the transitional period will be assigned to a Presidential Council of 5 members to be selected by the Transitional National Council and to be approved by the Revolutionary Committee.

Article No. (9): The internal bylaw of the Presidential Council shall define its work system and rights and duties of the members.

The Transitional Government

Article No. (10): The Presidential Council assigns any of the Transitional National Council members or from outside it to form a transitional government of national competencies.

General Provisions

Article No. (11): The Revolutionary Committee is tasked with taking all the necessary procedures and measures to protect the state sovereignty, insure its security and stability and protect people rights and freedoms.

Article No. (12): Specializations of the Transitional National Council, Presidential Council and the government are to be specified by a complementary resolution to be issued by the Revolutionary Committee.

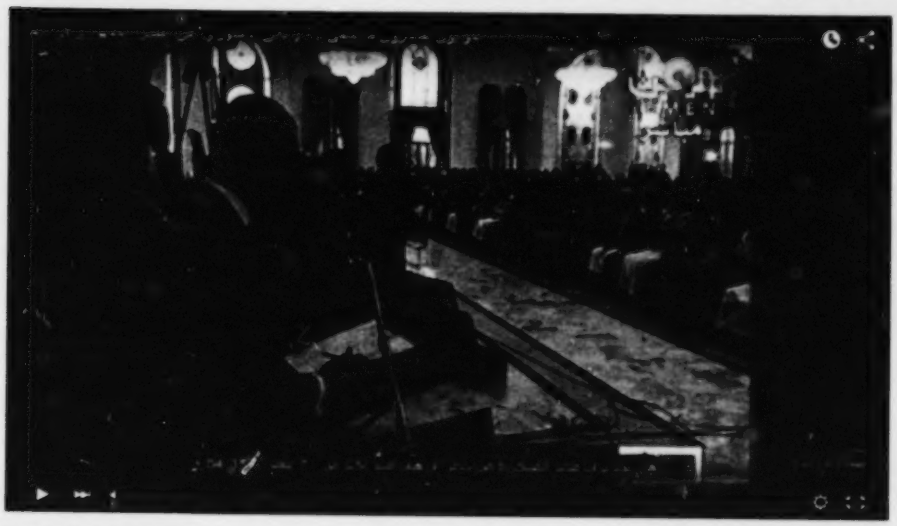
Article No. (13): Authorities of the transitional state shall commit during a period of two years to work to achieve requirements of the transitional period according to outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference and the Peace and National Partnership Agreement, including the revision of the new constitution draft, issuing laws required by the foundation phase and holding a referendum on the constitution in order to move forward to the permanent situation as well as carrying out the parliamentary and presidential elections according to its provisions.

Article No. (14): The normal legislations shall continue to be valid unless they explicitly or implicitly contradict with texts of this Declaration.

Article No. (15): This Declaration is effective from the date of its issuance.

Issued at the Republican Palace in Sana'a on 6 February 2015.

Constitutional Declaration Ceremony, Presidential Palce, Sana'a, 6 February 2015



https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=48&v=eNkMhj3O13w, last accessed on 10 November 2015.

Annex 5: Revolutionary Committee

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee was established by Ansar Allah following the Constitutional Declaration of 6 February 2015, to act as an executive body after the resignation of President Hadi and Bahah Government.

The Supreme Revolution Committee is headed by Mohamed Ali Abdelkarim Amir Eddine Al Houthi "Abou Ahmed" known generally as Mohamed Ali Al Houthi. He became known when the Houthis took Sana'a on September 2014. He is believed to be a cousin of Abdulmalik Al Houthi (YEi.004).

Since he assumed his functions as head of the Revolutionary Committee, Mohamed Ali Alhouthi started to act as a de facto president of Yemen.

In late September 2015, Media showed Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Ansar Allah combatant in the fronts in Al Houdaydah, Ma'rib and Ta'izz.

In Ta'izz footage taken of Mohamed Ali Al Houthi showed also Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim designated as (YEi.002) in the 2140 sanctions list.

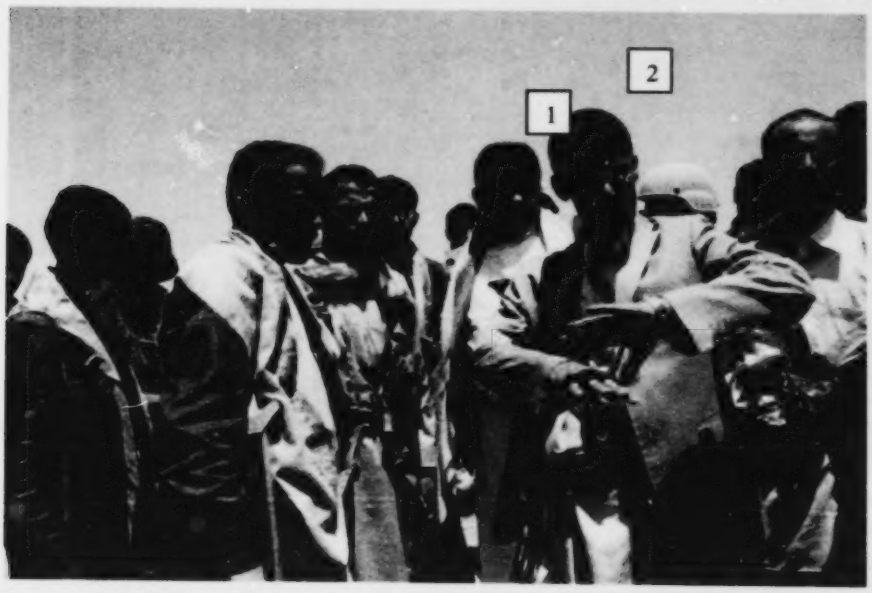
The Supreme revolutionary Committee comprises:

1. Mohamed Ali Abdelkarim Amir Eddine Al Houthi AKA Abou Ahmed;
2. Youssef Alfaichi Aka Abou Malik ;
3. Taha Ben Ahmed Almoutawakil;
4. Mohamed Ahmed Meftah;
5. Mohamed Al Maqaleh;
6. Naif Ahmed Alqanes;
7. Khaled Almadani;
8. Ibtissam Mihamed AlHamdi;
9. Alia Faissal Abdellatif Achaabi;
10. Sadeq Abdallah Abou Chawarib;
11. Talal Aqlan.

Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Salif port near Alhudaydah on 5 October 2015

Yemen street Web page, http://www.yemenstreet.net/news-14778.htm, last accessed, 20 October 2015

Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Ta'izz with Abdullah Al Hakim, 26 September 2015



1- Mohamed Ali Al Houthi, Head of the Supreme revolution Committee, Acting head of the executive

2- Abdullah Yahya Abdullah Al Hakim "Abou Ali", (listed as YEi.002);

http://almawqea.net/news.php?id=2303, last accessed on 20 October 2015

Source: http://www.almasirahnews.com/?p=3741, last accessed on 11 November 2015

Annex 6: Islamic Republic of Iran-Yemen air transport cooperation

IRNA

Islamic Republic News Agency

Iran, Yemen sign MoU on air transport

Tehran, March 1 (IRNA) – Iranian and Yemeni aviation authorities have signed a memorandum of understanding on air transport cooperation.

Most Viewed

Source: Islamic Republic News Agency, 1 March 2015, http://www3.irna.ir/en/News/81524416/, last accessed on 12 November 2015

Rival Yemeni camps entrench as Iran flights arrive, AP, 1 March 2015, http://news.yahoo.com/first-iran-flight-arrives-rebel-held-yemeni-capital-112941975.html, last accessed on 03 December 2015.

Annex 7: Security Commission acting under the direction and/or on behalf of Ansar Allah

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee nominated on 6 February 2015, 18 members to serve in the Security Commission:

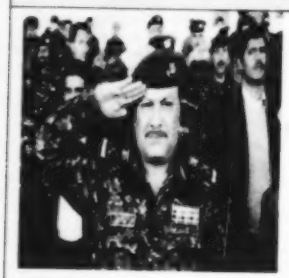
1. Major General Mahmoud Soubaihi, Acting Defense Minster **(escaped Sana'a to Aden, arrested by Houthis and put under detention)**;
2. Major General Jalal Arouichan, Acting Minister of Interior;
3. Major General Hamoud Khaled Soufi, Director of Political Security Office **(left Sana'a)**
4. Major Ali Hassan al Ahmadi, Director national Security Bureau NSB, joined Hadi **(joined Hadi);**
5. Major General Houssain Khirano, Chief of staff;
6. Brigadier General Zakaria Chami;
7. Major General Ahmed Mohsin Al Yafai;
8. Major General Abderrazak Al Marouni, Commander Special Operations Command;
9. Major General Awad Ben Farid;
10. Major General Abderraqib Thabet Assoubaihi;
11. Major General Ali Ben Ali Al Jaifi;
12. Major General Abdallah Mohnif;
13. Youssef Hassan Ismail Al Madani;
14. Abdallah Yahya Abdallah Al Hakim;
15. Abd Arrab Saleh Ahmed Jarfan;
16. Taha Hassan Al Madani;
17. Mohamed Daif Allah Saleh Sabhan;
18. Mohamed Abdelkarim Al Ghoumari.

Meeting of the Security Commission at the Ministry of Defense in Sana'a, 07 February 2015

Chaired by Major General Mahmoud Soubaihi, the four individuals in uniform are from Ansar Allah left to right: Youssef Hassan Ismail Al Madani, Abdallah Yahya Abdallah Al Hakim, Abd Arrab Saleh Ahmed Jarfan, Taha Hassan Al Madani, (screen shot from Yemeni TV chanels)

The Panel has identified some of key actors of the Security Commission involved in the Command and Control as well as coordination between Houthis and Saleh family.

Link to pro Saleh Bureacracy for administration and management		
Gen. Jalal Arrouichan Acting Minister of Interior	Gen. Hussein Khirano Acting Minister of defense	Gen. Zakaria Chami Ansar Allah Regular Officer

Link to Houthis Armed Groups		
Youssef Al Madani Ansar Allah	Abdallah Yahya AlHakim Ansar Allah	Taha Hassan Al Madani Ansar Allah
Link to pro Saleh units with special expertise and operational enablers		
		
Gen. Aberrazak Almarouni Special Operations	*Gen. Abd alRaqib alSubaihi Close to Ahmed Ali Saleh	Gen. Abdullah Mohnif Director Intelligence Services

Annex 8: Consultations facilitated by the United Nations

1. Participants to PNPA and Movenpick talks

1. Ansar Allah (Mahdi Machat and Hussein Al Azzi);
2. Al Haq Party (Hassan Zaid);
3. GPC (Abdul Karim Ali Al-Iryani);
4. National Democratic Alliance Parties (Kassem Sallam);
5. Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (Mohamed Al Zubairy);
6. Islah (Abdul Wahab al-Ansi)
7. Yemeni Socialist Party YSP (Yahya Mansour Abou Sobo'a);
8. Yemeni Unionist Congregation (Abdullah Aobel)
9. Popular Front Union (Mohamed Arobai);
10. Nasserist (Abdullah Noaman, didn't sign);
11. Arrashad Party (Mohamed Moussa Al Amri);
12. Justice and Construction Party (Mohamed AboLuhoum);
13. Southern Hirak (Yassine Al Makkaoui).

2. Participants to First Geneva Consultations

Participants to Geneva talks as political constituents from Sana'a

1. Faika Alsayed – GPC;
2. Yahia Dowaid- GPC;
3. Aref Al-Zwka – GPC;
4. Yaser Al-Awadi- GPC;
5. Adel Qassem Abdu Al-Shugaa –GPC;
6. Obeid Bin-Dubeia - GPC;
7. Abu Bakr Al Qirbi -GPC;
8. Madhi Almshat -Ansar Allah;
9. Hamza Al-Houthi -Ansar Allah;
10. Ali Emad -Ansar Allah;
11. Abdulsalam Jaber -Ansar Allah;
12. Abdulmalek Alhajri -Ansar Allah;
13. Nasser Al-Nassiri Democratic Alliance;
14. Ghaleb Musad Hirak;
15. Mohamed Al-Zubairy Baath;
16. Bderrahman Al-Sakkaf -Yemeni Socialist Party;
17. Hassan Zaid -Al Haqq Party;
18. Mohammed Aboluhoum Justice and Construction;
19. Nabil Al Wazir Federation of Popular Forces.

Participants to Geneva talks as Government representatives

1. Riyad Yassin Abdullah;
2. Ezzeddin Al-Asbahi;
3. Ahmed bin Ahmed Al-Maisari;

4. Abdul Wahhab Al-Humaikani;
5. Abdel Aziz Joubari;
6. Fahd Salim Kafayen;
7. Othman Hussein Majli;
8. Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak;
9. Mohamed Al-Mukhlafi;
10. Mohamed Ali Al-Sakkaf;

3. Ansar Allah and GPC Participants to Muscat

1 Mahdi Almachat (Ansar Allah);
2 Hussein Alaazi (Ansar Allah)
3 Abdelmakek Alaajri (Ansar Allah)
4 Mohamed Ben Abdessalam (Ansar Allah)
5 Yahya Dowaid (GPC)
6 Yasser Alawadi (GPC)
7 Aref Azzoukka (GPC)
8 Abu baker Qorbi (GPC)

4. Participants to second Geneva Consultations

Participating to Geneva talks as political constituents from Sana'a

Ansar Allah:

1 Mahdi Almachat (Sa'dah);
2 Mohamed Ben Abdessalam (Sa'dah)
3 Hamid Radman Assem (Sana'a)
4 Abdelilah Hajr (Sana'a)
5. Salim Maghlis (Ta'izz)
6. Nasser Mahfouz Baqazqouz (Hadramout)

GPC:

1 Yasser Alawadi (Al Baydah)
2 Aref Azzoukka (Shabwah)
3 Abu baker Qorbi (Al Baydah)
4. Faiqa Assayed (Aden)-Woman
5 Yahya Dowaid (Sana'a)
6. Khaled Addini (Hadramout)

Participating to Geneva talks as Government representatives

1. Abdelmalik Abdeljalil Al Mekhlafi;
2. Abdelaziz Ahmed Joubari;
3. Mohamed Moussa Al Aamri (AlBaydah);
4. Yassine Omar Makkaoui (Aden);
5. Mohamed Said Assaadi (Abyan);
6. Mohamed Said Assaadi (Abyan);
7. Khaled Omar Bajneid (Hadramout);
8. Nehal Naji Al Awlaki (Shabouah)-Woman;
9. Abdellah Abdellah Al Alimi (Shabwah);
10. Shai'I Mohsein Azzandani(Dale'a);
11. Azzedin Al Asbahi (Ta'izz)
12. Mouine Abdelmalik Said (Ta'izz)

5. Political Parties allied to Ansar Allah

Press conference, Sana'a, 1 Spetember 2015: Ansar Allah and four allied parties announce their readiness to form a national Government.

http://www.sabanews.net/ar/print403059.htm

Left to right:Hamid Abdulmalek Alhajri (Al Karama, federation of parties allied to Ansar Allah), Hamid Assem (Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation), Hassan Zaid (Al Haq Party), Hamza Alhouthi (Ansar Allah), Mohamed Al Zubairy (Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party), Kassem Sallam, Nasser AL-Nassiri.

Annex 9: Inspection regime enforced by the coalition

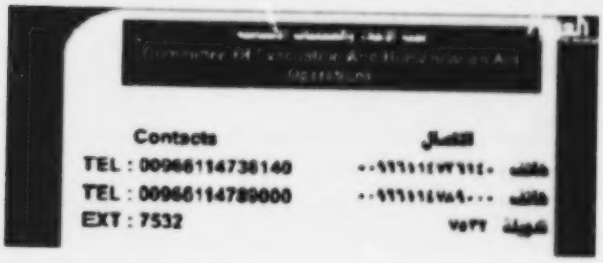
List of Vessels which went through the inspection process by the coalition

M/V Name	Month	Destination	Boarded Y/N	Date Boarded
IRAN SHAHEED	May	Hudaydah	N	
ISTANBUL I	May	Aden	N	
AL NUBA I	May	Mokha	N	
ZAABEEL	May	Djibouti	N	
NAVIMOON	June	Hudaydah	Y	11-Jun-15
FREE STAR	June	Hudaydah	Y	11-Jun-15
EVANGELIA	June	Hudaydah	N	
RASS LAFFAN	June	Aden	N	
AL NUBA II	June	Mokha	N	
RAMA I	June	Aden	Y	17-Jun-15
CHANG HANG TAN SUO	June	Hudaydah	Y	14-Jun-15
PRYA	June	Hudaydah	N	
CASSENDRA	June	Hudaydah	Y	22-Jun-15
STELLA DI MARE	June	Hudaydah	N	
STARTRADER	June	Hudaydah	N	
LINA - Y	June	Salif	N	
ROYAL 8	June	Hudaydah	N	
VENUS	June	Mokha	N	
AREZOU	June	Hudaydah	N	
BEST WAVE	July	Hudaydah	Y	08-Jul-15
INCE INEBOLU	July	Salif	N	
RADHE	July	Hudaydah	N	
GEMA	July	Mokha	N	
SHAKER 1	August	Hudaydah	N	
PEARL OF ATHENA	August	Hudaydah	N	
TESSALINA	August	Hudaydah	Y	19-Aug-15
BOLERO	August	Salif	N	
MARWAN H	September	Salif	N	

M/V Name	Month	Destination	Boarded Y/N	Date Boarded
JABAL ALI	September	Aden	N	
AFRICAN 4	September	Aden	N	
EMIRATES PEACE	November	Nishtun	N	
MADINA I	November	Nishtun	N	

(source: Maritime Coalition Forces: list of vessels boarded may not be complete as information is provided by reports from third party)

Contact details for requesting clearances from the Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC) of the Saudi Ministry of Defence.



Contacts	التصال
TEL : 00966114738140	هاتف ٠٠٩٦٦١١٤٧٣٨١٤٠
TEL : 00966114789000	هاتف ٠٠٩٦٦١١٤٧٨٩٠٠٠
EXT : 7532	تحويلة ٧٥٣٢

No Fly zone and Flight Restrictions

Following No Fly zone restrictions by the coalition all flights to and from Sana'a in Yemen have to be cleared

Flight schedule of 26 June 2015 with diplomatic clearance

				A320			
				A320			
				A320			
				A320			

لطف معياد
مناوب النقل الجوي

محمد الهتاري
مناوب النقل الجوي

(Leaked and posted on social media, authenticity confirmed by confidential source)

Translation

Flight	Type	Itinerary
Oman (special flight for UN)*	Special flight	Muscat-Sana'a-Muscat
Yemenia	Passenger	Amman-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Amman-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Cairo-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Cairo

*Flight serving to transport Delegation that participated in Geneva consultations

Flight schedule of 05 November 2015 with diplomatic clearance

(Leaked by activists and posted in social media)

Translation

Flight	Type	Itinerary
Russian Ministry of Emergency	Evacuation	Russia-Sana'a-Russia
Solenta aviation	Medical supplies	Djibouti-Sana'a-Djibouti
Oman (special flight for UN)	Special flight	Muscat-Sana'a-Muscat
Red Cross	Humanitarian	Djibouti-Sana'a-Djibouti
Ruby Star	Medical supplies	Shariqa-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Shariqa
	For Aljabal Cie	
Yemenia*	Passenger	Amman- **Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Cairo- **Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Cairo
Yemenia	Passenger	Sayun- Soqatra-Sayun-Amman

* Flight used to transport Ansar Allah and GPC delegation participating to the Muscat talks.

Annex 10: Profile of weapons serving as baseline to monitor potential violations of the targeted arms embargo

As a result of successive wars in Yemen, arms have proliferated both within the regular military as well as within tribal militias. Since the reunification of North and South Yemen in 1990, the country has continued to increase its military arsenal. Between 1994 and 2013, the major suppliers that have reported exports of conventional weapons to Yemen were Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Ukraine.[1] During this period, Yemen received at least 384 main battle tanks, 572 armoured combat vehicles, 193 artillery systems, 75 combat aircraft. In their annual reports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms from 2008 to 2014, Member States have also reported the export to Yemen of 108 light mortars, 60 heavy machine guns, 2,000 light machine guns, 40,700 assault rifles, 20,000 mortar rounds (120mm) and 4 millions weapon cartridges calibre 12,7x108 for medium machine gun.[2]

Yemen also has medium range and tactical ballistic missiles in its arsenals. South Yemen had acquired 6 SCUD-B missiles launchers as early as 1989 which were integrated in the Yemeni arsenal after reunification in 1990. Yemen also has short range (70 km) OTR 21 Tochka missiles, or SS21 SCARAB. SCUDs were used in the 1994 civil war and were fired at Sana'a and Aden by both North and South Yemen. In 2002, Spanish and US navy vessels intercepted a vessel flagged in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and found 15 disassembled Hwasong-6 missiles (the North Korean version named SCUD-C) and about 85 drums of a chemical—later identified by Yemeni officials as missile fuel. The SCUDs were allegedly part of an old deal that the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) had signed with the DPRK. Yemen has allegedly received 45 Hwasong-6 (SCUD-C) missiles from the DPRK. According to technical specifications from open sources, these types of missiles have a range from 300 to 500 km. They have been fired on many occasions towards south-western governorates of Saudi Arabia along the Yemeni borders.

[1] Member States are called upon to provide the UN Secretary-General annually with a report on their transfers of major conventional weapons. Since its inception in 1991, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms has received reports from more than 170 States capturing the vast majority of official transfers. See http://www.un-register.org

[2] Since 2006, the General Assembly calls upon Member States to include, on a voluntary basis, their imports and exports of small arms in the annual national report on their arms imports and exports. see http://www.un-register.org/SmallArms/Index.aspx

List of conventional weapon transferred to Yemen as reported by Member States:

Exporting Country	Year	Number	Type
Belarus	2000	27	T-72B (S)
	2010	66	T-805
	2012	14	T-80
Bulgaria	1994	56	Tank-62
	1994	6	Tank-55
	1994	10	166 Mine-Thrower
	2010	54	82mm mortar
	2010	36	120mm mortar
	2010	50	81mm mortar
China	2007	2	Missile launchers
Czech Rep.	2000	97	Tank T-55
	2002	35	T 55 AM2
	2002	30	100 mm tank gun TK10-T2S
	2010	15	BVP-1 with MG 14,5
	2012	10	APC
	2013	5	APC
France	1999	10	AML
	1998	5	AML
Poland	1999	20	Battle tank
Moldava	1994	13	Launch rocket "Uragan"
	1994	4	MIG-29 aircraft
Russian Federation	2000	1	APC
	2000	31	MBT
	2002	14	Combat aircraft
	2004	128	APC
	2004	2	Combat aircraft
	2005	60	APC
	2005	4	Combat aircraft
	2005	2	Attack helicopters
	2010	94	APC
South Africa		112	APC

Ukraine	1995	4	SU-22 aircraft
	2003	32	T- 72
	2003	36	BMP-2
	2004	64	BMP-2
	2005	12	L-39S
	2006	2	L-39S
	2006	4	MiG-21
	2006	6	Su-22
	2007	17	Mig-21
	2007	6	Su-22
USA	2006	30	M113A2 ACV
	2006	2	M577A2 APC

Member states which reported transfer of conventional weapon to Yemen

http://www.un-register.org/HeavyWeapons/Index.aspx?Col=YE&type=2&year=0&#lnkreg

Type of small arms used by Houthis, mostly AK type, fifth rifle from the left has characteristics similar to Saudi variant of G3A4.

Tribesmen loyal to the Houthi movement hold their weapons at a gathering to show their support for the group, in Yemen's capital Sanaa December 15, 2015. REUTERS/Khaled Abdullah,

http://www.reuters.com/news/picture/push-for-peace-in-yemen?articleId=USRTX1YMEL

Annex 11: 9M113 Konkurs anti-tank guided missile used in Yemen

Knonkurs system operated by a Houthi fighter allegedly against a Saudi Tank along the borders with Saudi Arabia

Screen shot from Almasirah video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be, last accessed on 9 November 2015.

Konkurs system from another video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be, last accessed on 9 November 2015.

Annex 12: Interdiction of the fishing dhow *Nassir* and seizure of smuggled weapons

Sequence of events related to the investigation:

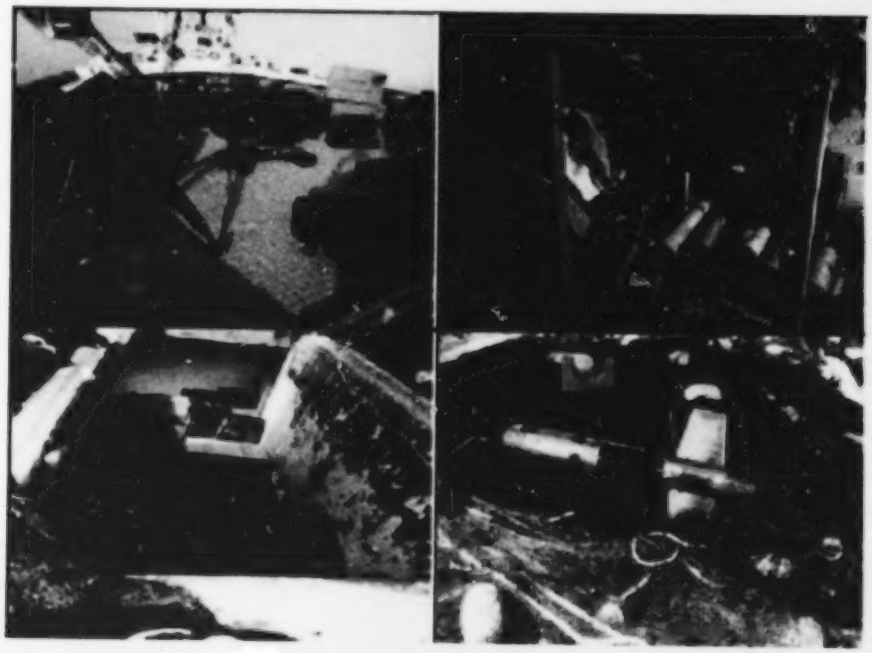
- 15 September: Panel sends official communications to all Members States conducting operations in the area requesting information on potential seizures of arms;
- 25 September: Vessels of two Member States interdict the fishing dhow and seized weapon reported on media;
- 5 October: Panel sends official communications to Saudi Arabia and CMF requesting information on seizures of arms reported on media;
- 28 October: One confidential source confirms the seizure;
- 17 November: Panel received information from confidential source that an Australian vessel has been involved in the interdiction of the dhow and has seized weapons;
- 20 November: Panel sends official communications to Australia requesting information on seizures of arms by its vessel;
- 24 November: US reports to the Committee on Yemen and on Iran that one of its vessel in conjunction with another Member States has interdicted a dhow and seized weapons;
- 20 November: Panel sends official communications to Australia requesting information on seizures of arms by its vessel;
- 2 December: Panel sends a letter to USA requesting information on seized weapons and an inspection the weapons;
- 2 December: Australia replies to the Panel informing that in the course of a flag verification boarding, one of its vessel interdicted a ship which was found to be carrying weapons;
- 16 December: USA sends a letter inviting Panels on Iran and on Yemen to USA to inspect arms seized;
- 29 December: Panel conducted the inspection in USA of the arms seized

(According to information provided by a confidential source)

Dhow *Nassir* during Interdiction

Photo showing the flag verification operation (confidential source)

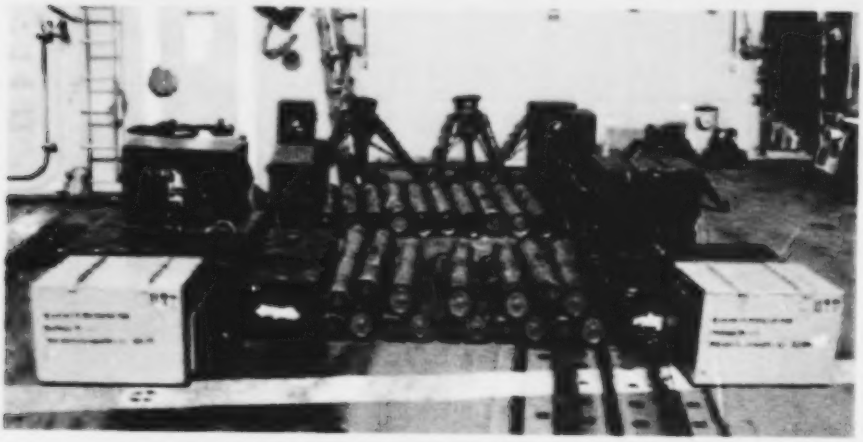
Weapons discovered during the Flag Verification Boarding on the *Nassir*



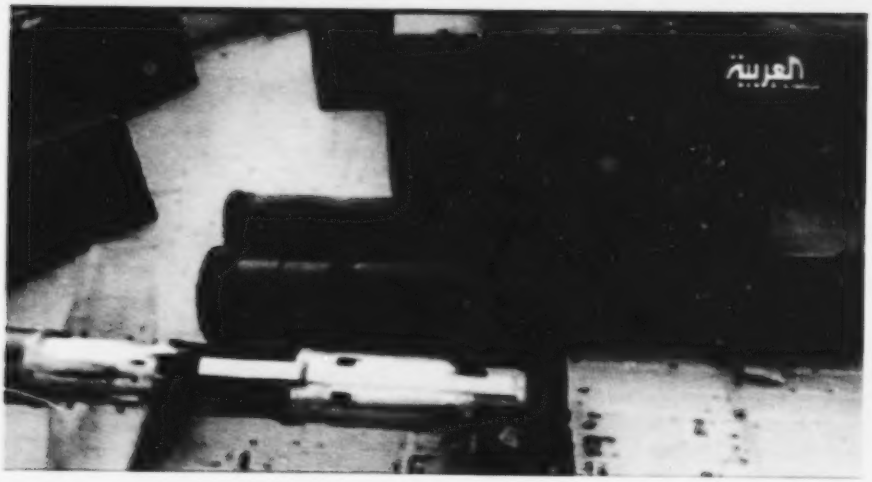
(US report, 24 November 2015)

Weapon Seized according to US report

56 TOW Anti-Tank Guided Missiles; 4 TOW Optical Sights; 4 TOW Tripod Mounts; 4 TOW Launch Tubes; 2 TOW Battery Sets; 2 TOW Launcher Assembly Units; 3 TOW Missile Guidance Systems; 14 TOW Battery Assemblies; and 19 9M113 AT Konkurs.



(US report, 24 November 2015)

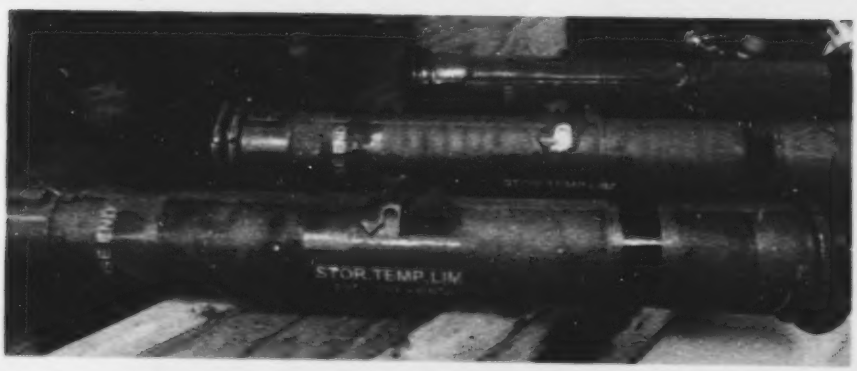


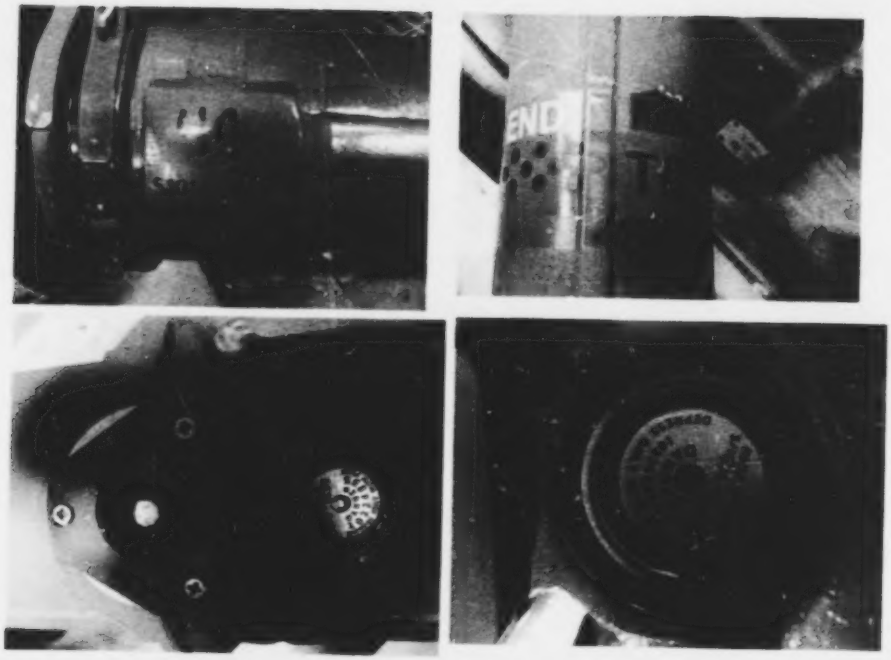
Annex 13: Inspection of anti-tank guided missile seized by the United States from the *Nassir*

Following the US report on seizure. the Panel in conjunction with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) on Iran were invited by the United states to inspect the seized weapons from the nassir that were in their possession. The inspection took place on 29 December in a US Government compound near Washington DC.

1. Obsevations on BGM71 TOW and associated equipment

6 of the 56 missiles ATGM BGM71 TOW seized, inspected by the Panel

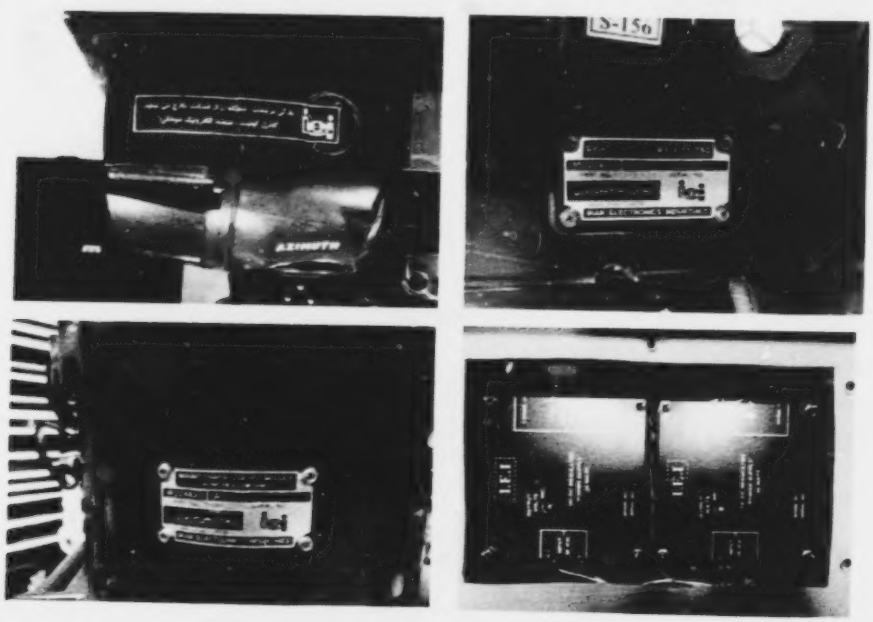




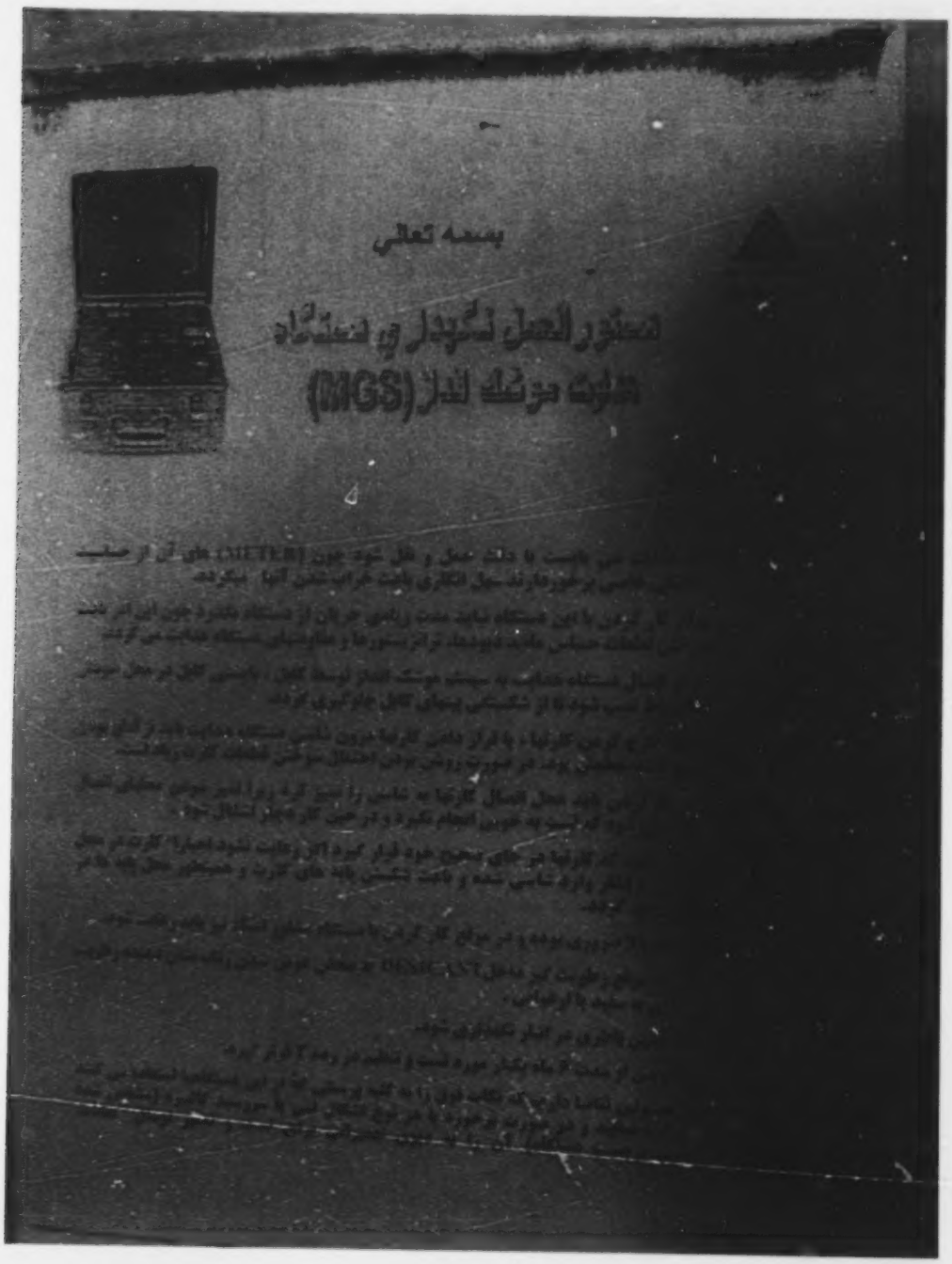
Marking and serial number

Top: Date 2013 on missiles likely date of overhaul

Markings and serial numbers on associated equipment indicating Iranian companies

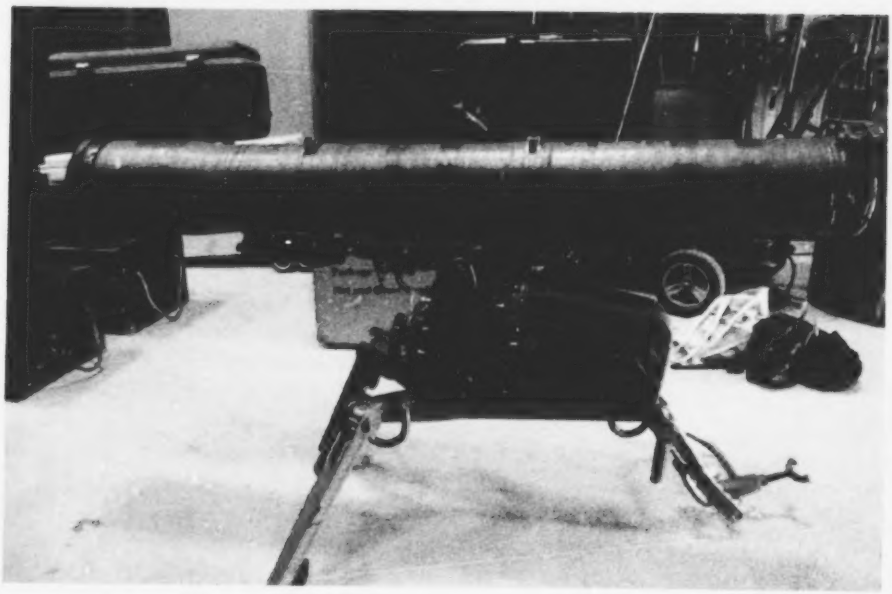


Technical instruction in Persian language found by the Panel in a box containing the Missile Guidance System MGS for TOW

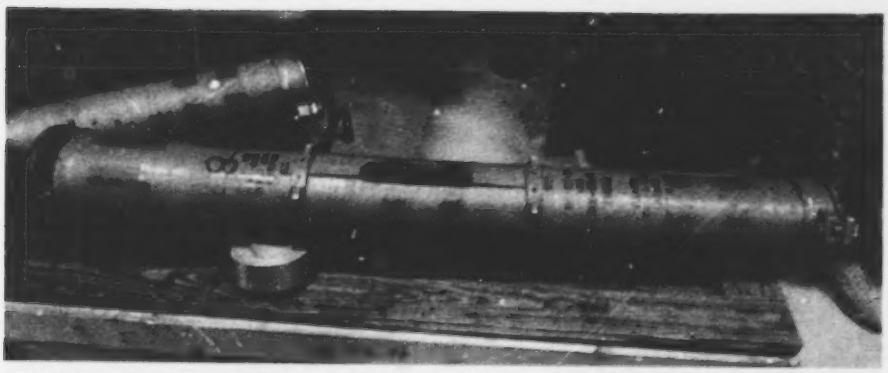


2. Obsevations on ATGM 9M113 Konkurs and associated equipment

4 of the 19 missiles ATGM 9M113 Konkurs seized, inspected by the Panel



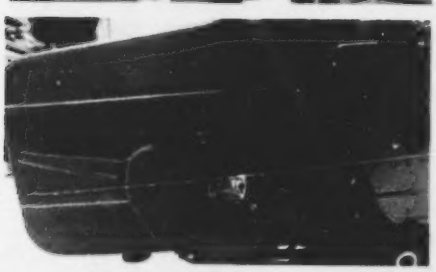
9M113 Konkurs on its mount inspected by the Panel



Marking and serial number likely similar to Iranian models

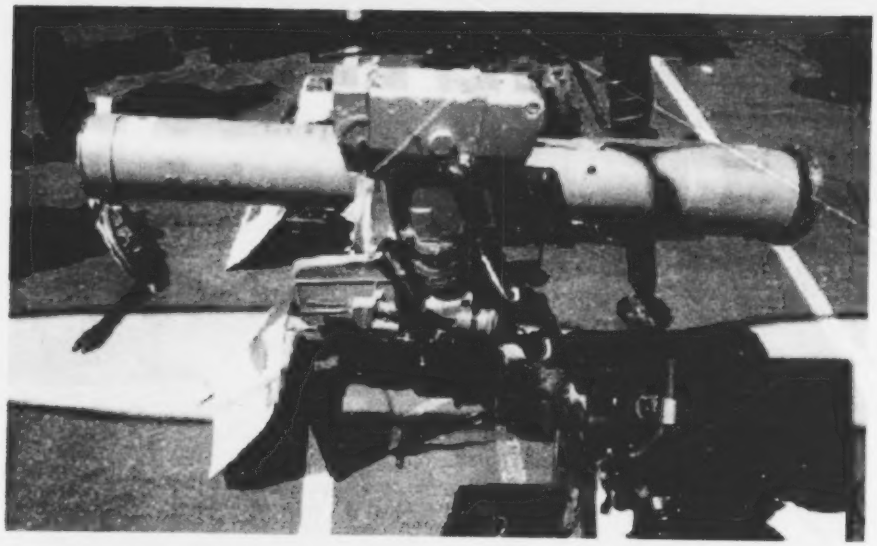
Marking and serial number likely similar to Russian models

Markings and serial numbers on mount and optical system with characteristics similar to Russian models



3. **ATGM 9M113 Konkurs observed in the region (Hezbollah, Iran and)**

Konkurs operated by Hezbollah in Southern Lebanon (2006)



August 14, 2006 A Russian-made anti-tank missile launcher captured by IDF forces in southern Lebanon belonging to Hezbollah.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flickr_-_Israel_Defense_Forces_-_Russian-Made_Missile_Found_in_Hezbollah_Hands.jpg, last accessed on 09 November 2015.

Konkurs model held by Iranian forces

Annex 14: Plundering of the Nineteenth Brigade in Bayhan

On 14 February, local media reported that Ansar Asharia attacked the main military compound situated in Baihan in Chabwa governorate which comprises the majority of equipment of the 19th Infantry Brigade.

According to the order of battle of the Brigade in possession of the Panel, the Brigade had a registered strength of 3971 troops but only around 1390 troops were declared to be operational in the area during the attack and less than 35 were in fact present in the compound and were allowed to leave without their weapon after mediation by local sheikhs.

During the attack there was almost no resistance as only one soldier was killed and six wounded. Open sources stated that local tribes took control of looted arms and ammunition in Byahan and from two other battalions in Salim and Hai Ben Aqil in Shabwah.

Senior Yemeni officer in Riyadh confirmed to the Panel during an interview in September that troops of the 19th brigade were still in their homes.

According to the Brigade's order of battle, equipment and ammunition held by the Brigade comprise:

- 47 heavy artillery gun calibre up to 122;
- 143 machine gun (medium and heavy);
- x2460 riffles;
- 104 rocket propelled grenade launchers;
- 24 tank T55 and 1 T62,
- 9 Armoured personnel carriers;
- 45 pickups; 16000 shells for artillery
- 270 anti tank missiles
- 5400 propelled grenades;
- More than 1.8 millions cartridges for riffles and machine guns.

Entrance of Headquarters 19th Infantry Brigade in Bayhan, stormed by Ansar Asharia, The group raised it flag and is taking a T55 tank. Markings in Arabic on the gate indicates Headquarters on the 19th Brigade, see http://yemen-press.com/uploaded_files/ups/yp12-02-2015-66298.jpg, last accessed on 23 december 2015.

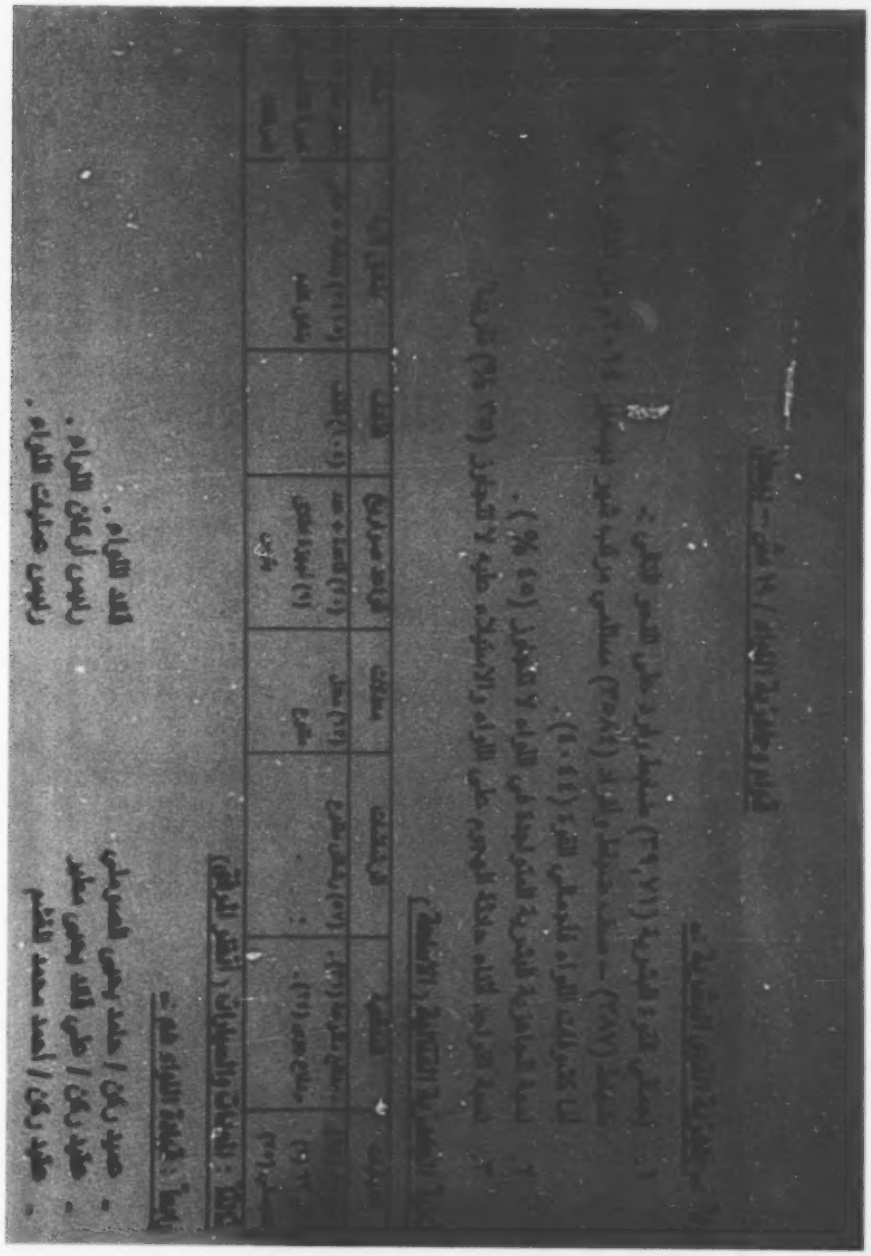
Translation (Order of Battle 19th Brigade)

Brigade Commander: Hamid Yahya Assaoumali

1. Order of battle (Personnel):

- Total Strength: 3971;
- Officers: 387, NCO and Rank: 3584 (according to salaries disbursed in December 2015)
- Personnel registered: 4044
- Personnel declared operational: less than 45%
- Personnel present during the attack: less than 35%

2. Table of equipment for the Brigade: See above (list of equipment looted)



Annex 15: Airdrop and supply of arms to the resistance

Weapons and ammunition airdropped in southern areas Yemen

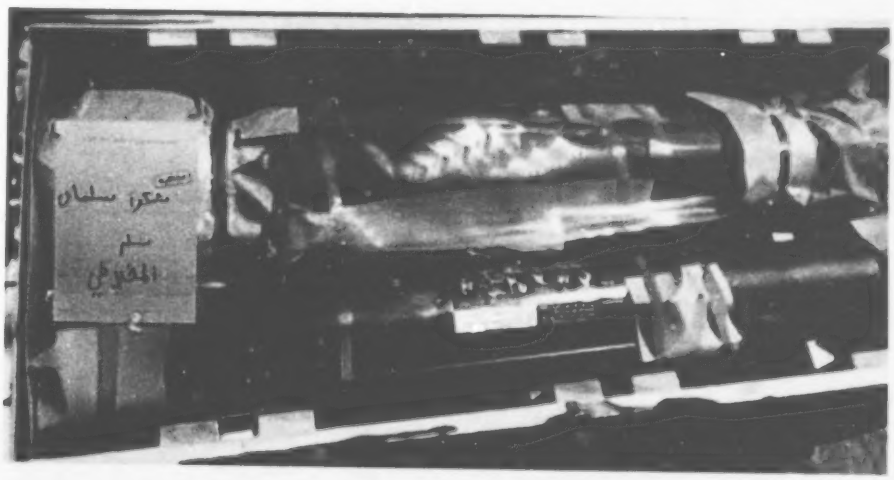
http://aawsat.com/sites/default/files/styles/galleryformatter_thumb/public/1428086211267469100.jpg?itok=mvziXUf1

www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/news49896.html

Heckler & Koch G3A4 rifle and 7.62×51 ammunition box with inscription indicating Saudi Origin

http://aawsat.com/sites/default/files/styles/galleryformatter_thumb/public/142808621126
7469100.jpg?itok=mvziXUf1

Rocket propelled grenades intended to resistance finishing in Houthis hands



Houthis show rocket propelled grenades with characteristics similar to RPG 26. RPG with similar characteristics have been supplied by the coalition to Resistance Forces in Aden and Ta'izz. Houthis declare that they get these weapons which were airdropped by the coalition by mistake. On a note they have written "Thank you Salman (King Salman), Thank Mekhlafi (Hamoud Mekhlafi a resistance leader in Ta'izz).

http://www.ibb-press.net/user_images/news/29-04-15-290641263.jpg

Weapon seized in Sana'a in September 2015,
https://pbs.twimg.com/media/COKo6kSWgAAov16.jpg

Ammunition used to build improvised explosive device (IED)

Left: Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), discovered by Houthis in Ibb on 21 December 2015 (shared with the panel by activists).

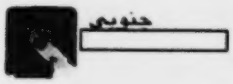
Anti tank mines TM 48 and TM 57, Russian made.

Annex 16: Armoured combat vehicles provided by the coalition to alleged Salafist in Ta'izz

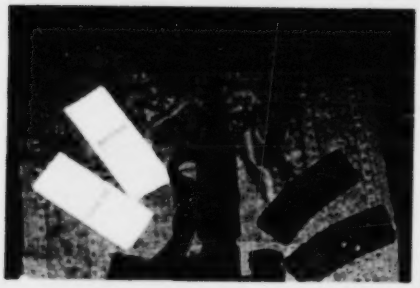
http://www.emirates247.com/news/region/uae-saudi-send-weapons-to-taiz-resistance-2015-11-07-1.609560

http://shabwahalhadath.net/uploads/pics/1446403389.jpeg

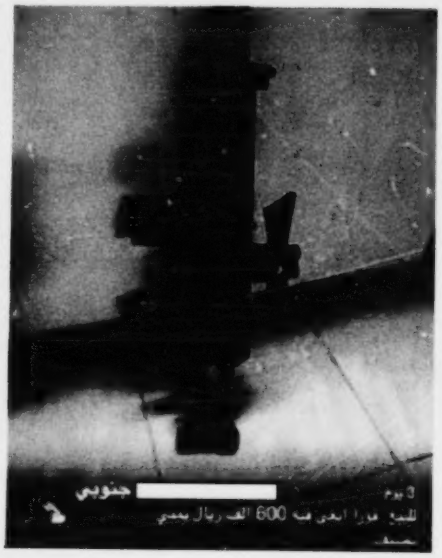
Annex 17: Arms supplied by the coalition sold by the resistance



تماش m4للبيع بمليون ريال يمني موجه
ليزر وتبعه ثلاثه قرون ذخيره



Type US M4 for sale
1000000 Yemeni Rial ie
(around 5000 USD)

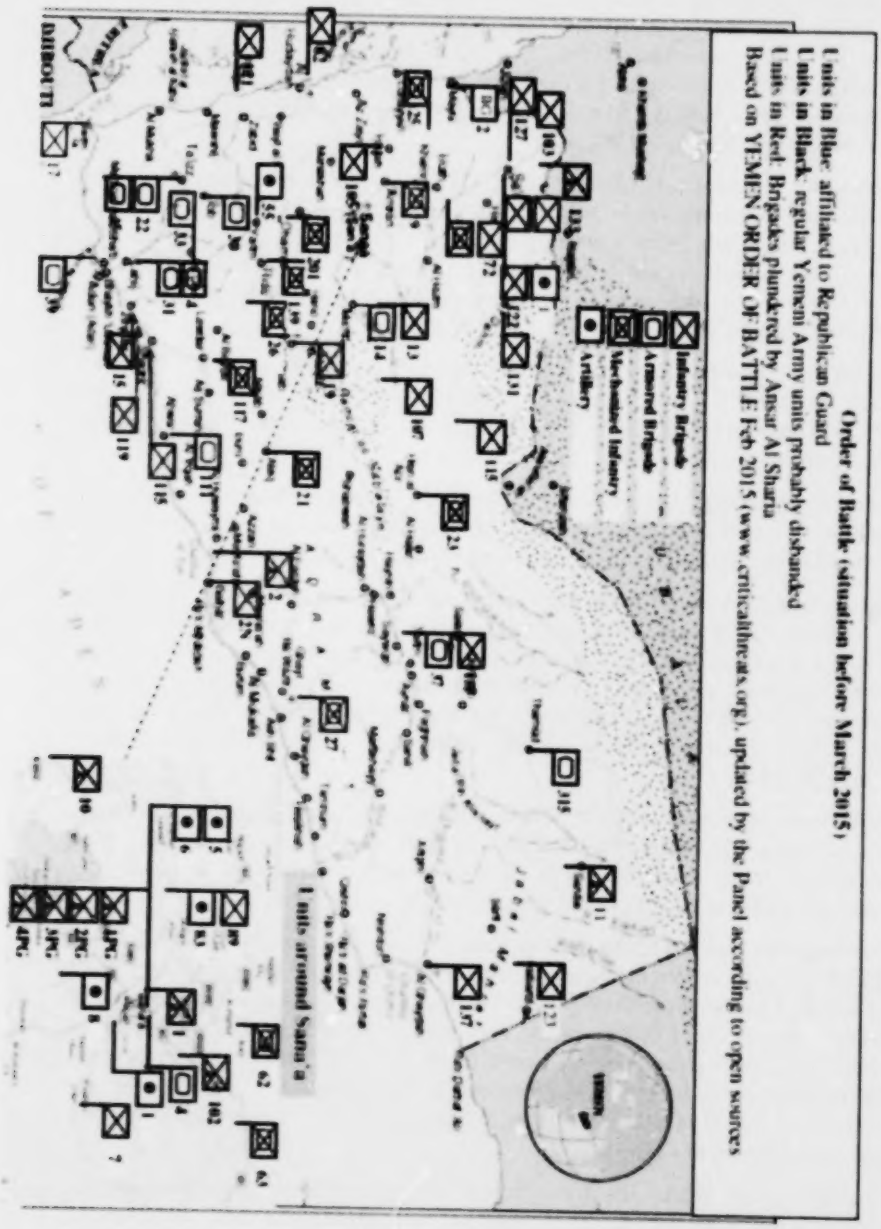


Type G3A4 Saudi 600000
Yemeni Rials ie (around 3000 USD)

بيكا قناص للبيع مليون ريال اذا فيه
أحد بيشتري بكلمني خاص بس يكون جاد

Type AK 74: 1 Million
Rial (around 5000 USD)

Annex 18: Order of battle of Yemen military units before the start of the coalition campaign (updated based on media reports)


Order of Battle situation before March 2015)
Units in Blue: affiliated to Republican Guard
Units in Black: regular Yemeni Army units probably disbanded
Units in Red: Brigades plundered by Ansar Al Sharia
Based on YEMEN ORDER OF BATTLE Feb 2015 (www.criticalthreats.org), updated by the Panel according to open sources
Infantry Brigade
Armored Brigade
Mechanized Infantry
Artillery
Units around Sana'a

Annex 19: Examples of wealth accrued by Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

Arms and ammunition deals: An arms trader accomplished an arm deal of $ 200 million consisting in purchasing 50,000 machine guns at a unitary price of $ 150 which were later sold at $ 600 each. Half of the profit was for Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) who facilitated the purchase of the weapons by taking advantage of his position as President of the Country. Another example is the purchase of 1000 bullets for machine guns at a unitary price of $ 0.50 each. Later on, each unit was sold at $ 1.

Education: Records of teachers and civil servants were also artificially manipulated to obtain funds for those none existing or "ghost" workers. On papers, Ali Abdullah Saleh's government accounted for 9 children to 1 teacher, although the reality was different to the point that a large number of schools were empty. The designated individual tricked inspections from control authorities by artificially filling schools during inspections days.

Health: The Panel has been informed that during the many years of Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) in power, not a single hospital was built. Many hospitals and medical centers only existed on papers, again, as set up to divert funds from the states' budget.

Money Laundering: In one occasion, Ali Adbullah Saleh (YEi.003) allocated $ 4 million to buy $ 20 million obtained from illicit gains. The $ 20 million were deposited in the Central Bank of Yemen and further withdrawn clean.

Military and Defense: The military forces were largely tainted with corruption. Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) used to artificially inflate the numbers of active soldiers and military facilities to obtain illicit gains. For instance a list of 1,500 soldiers appeared as if there were 80,000 soldiers. Therefore, the designated individual was able to collect wages of those "ghost soldiers" on a monthly basis. The same was made to collect maintenance expense for non-existing military facilities.

Ministry of roads and reconstruction: The Ministry did not approved a single contract unless obtaining 16% kickback in cash. Overall cost of projects were increased to obtain more gains. For instance, a $ 15 million worth contract was presented as $ 80 million worth project contract.

Oil companies and contractors: The Panel was assured that Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) was the direct recipient of 20% commission of the country's oil production. The Panel received assurances that all oil companies operating in the country were aware of this situation. Basically, every oil contract was made in parallel. One in Sana'a to be presented to the Yemeni Parliament for approval with the exact conditions of the agreement, while a parallel contract was signed in a Gulf country. The later established the conditions of the kickback to be paid to Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003).

In summary, all funds illicitly obtained from corruption were distributed, laundered and watered down through a well-established and complicated financial network. Anyone refusing to be part of it was immediately ousted from the government.

Source: Panel of Experts' interview with the highest level Yemeni Government official on 11 June 2015 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Annex 20: Compulsory donations

Receipt for payment of funds for the central commission for collection of donations for God's sake (sabil allah).

Shared by activists with the Panel.

Letter allegedly sent to to Kamran Industry and Investment Company, dated 9 December 2015, asking to provide 10 Millions Yemeni Rials for Houthi activists

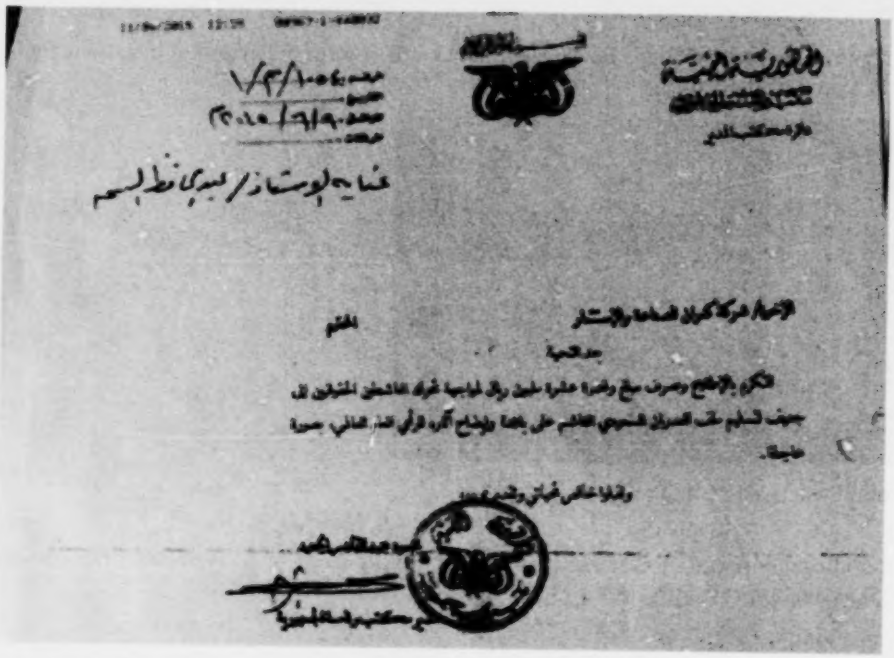
Translation:

Kindly provide a sum of 10 Millions Rials that would be used to fund travels of Human Rights activists to Geneva to submit reports on Saudi aggression and to present its effect to the international public opinion.

Signed

Mohamed Abdelkader Aljunaid

Director of the office of the President



See, http://almashhad-alyemeni.com/news65772.html, last accessed on 23 December 2015.

Annex 21. Description of companies entailing one of the networks of Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

In addition to the outline of the worldwide financial network described in the text of the report, the Panel wishes to outline and describe in more detail the companies comprising one of the financial structures used by the designated sanctioned individuals Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) or those acting on their behalf, to conduct business operations or to hide ownership of individual under sanctions and allow transactions.

1. The Pact Trust

The Trust was settled by designated individual Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) and is the owner of a number of companies as indicated in the following paragraphs. Beneficiaries of the Trust are members if his family entourage.

2. New World Trust Corporation NWT

New World Trust Corporation NWT is the trustee of the Pact Trust. The Company was registered in the province of Newbrunswick, Canada, number 012167 of 16 June 1977 at the address One Germain Street, Suite 1500, PO Box 1324, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4H8 Canada.

The address of the head office of New World Trust Corporation NWT, matches that of a law office firm in Saint John, Newbrunswick, while its mailing address matches that of NWT Magament SA, in Geneva, according to the latter's website (www.newworldtrust.)"

3. NWT Nominees Limited now NWT Services Limited

NWT Nominees Limited with address at Winterbotham Place, Marlborough and Queen Streets, PO Box N-3026 Nassau Bahamas is the trustee for New World Trust Corporation NWT in Canada which was in turn the trustee of the Pact Trust. NWT Nominees Limited later changed its name to NWT Services Limited.

NWT Services Limited was also the sole shareholder of three companies (Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited), which ownership was later transferred to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh. The Company latest address appeared at Aleman, Cordero, Galindo & Lee Trust (BVI) Limited 3rd Floor, Geneva Place, Waterfront Drive, P.O. Box 3175, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

4. NWT Directors Limited, formerly NWT Directors Inc.

NWT Directors Limited a company incorporated in the Common Wealth of the Bahamas. It appears as the signing party that transferred the shares of Albula Limited and Weisen Limited from NWT Services Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh. NWT Directors Limited address is the same as NWT Services Limited

above. New Directors Limited further continued as a British Virgin Islands registered company effectively from 29 May 2103.

5. NWT Management S.A.

As indicated above, Canadian authorities confirmed that the mailing address of New World Trust Corporation (NWT) matches that of NWT Management in Geneva, Switzerland "according to the latter's website (www.newworldtrust.)" Also, NWT Management address appears as Rue Muzy 10, 1207 Genève, Switzerland, which matches the address of the company NWT Group (NWT).

6. Albula Limited, formerly Harrison Limited

Albula Limited, register number E29459 was incorporated by Charted Trust in the Turks and Caicos Islands in July 2000 under the original name Harrison Limited, and in 2001, that name was changed to the present name. According to official information in possession of the Panel, the instruction to incorporate the company came from NWT Management SA of Geneva, Switzerland. Further, all subsequent instructions came from that company up to early 2015.

7. Foxford Management Limited

Foxford Management Limited, register number 125174 was incorporated on 4 October 2002 at the Common Wealth of the Bahamas.

8. Weisen Limited, formerly Centaure Limited

Weisen Limited, register number 395883 was incorporated on 6 July 2002 at the British Virgin Islands.

Annex 22. Pact Trust settled by Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

Pact Trust			
		Trustee of Trust	New World Trust Corporation
		Settlor (Founder) of Trust	Ali Abdullah Saleh (UN: 01010744444 Nationality Yemen; Date of Birth 21 Mar 42 or 21 Mar 45 or 21 Mar 46 or 21 Mar 47)
	Other information	Beneficiary of Trust	Ali Abdullah Saleh and his family members The names of the beneficiaries are as follows: a. Ali Abdullah Saleh; b. Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh; c. Bilqis Ali Abdullah Saleh; d. Fowzia Ali Abdullah Saleh; e. Saba Ali Abdullah Saleh; f. Atraf Ali Abdullah Saleh; g. Wafa Ali Abdullah Saleh; and h. Iman Ali Abdullah Saleh
New World Trust Corporation	Incorporation	Entity's Address	Unknown
		Registration Number	02157
		Country of Incorporation	Canada
		Date of Incorporation	15 June 1977

Annex 23: Pact Trust and New World Trust Corporation

DECLARATION OF ORGANISED ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS, ASSETS OR PATRIMONY WITH OR WITHOUT SPECIFIC BENEFICIAL OWNERS

PURSUANT TO POINTS **43 & 44** OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE SWISS BANKS' CODE OF CONDUCT WITH REGARD TO THE EXERCISE OF DUE DILIGENCE (CDB 08), THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DECLARE(S) THAT AS TRUSTEE(S), BOARD MEMBER(S) OF THE FOUNDATION OR BOARD MEMBER(S) OF AN UNDERLYING COMPANY BELONGING TO THE TRUST OR FOUNDATION, ETC. AND IN SUCH CAPACITY, PROVIDE(S) TO THE BEST OF HIS/HER/THEIR KNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

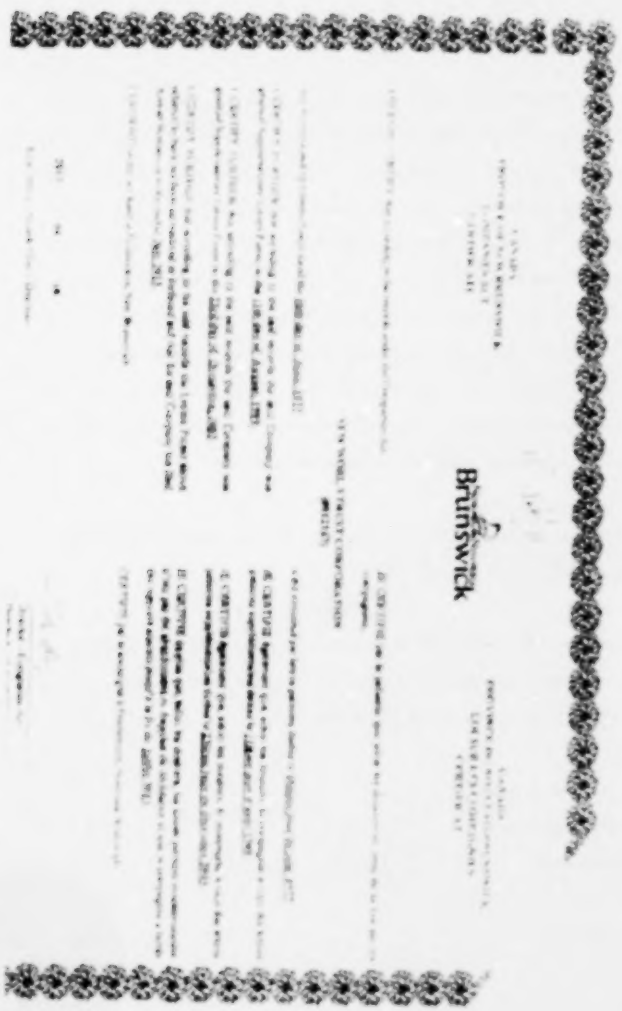
Name of trust / foundation: **The Pact Trust**

Type of entity (e.g. revocable / irrevocable and / or discretionary trust, foundation): Discretionary, Revocable, Reserved Power Trust - Cayman Islands

	Full Name(s)	Date of Birth	Nationality	Legal Address (including country)
Actual settlor(s) (not fiduciary):	HH Excellency Ali Abdulla Saleh	21.03.1942	Yemen	Sana'a, Yemen
Person(s) who may revoke the entity (revocable trust / foundation):	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemen	Sana'a, Yemen
Trustee(s) / Board members of a foundation etc.:	New World Trust Corporation as trustee of The Pact Trust	16.06.1977	Canadian	Ore Garrison Street, Suite 1500, Po Box 1324 Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4H8, Canada
Curator / Protector*:	n/a			
Person(s) authorized to instruct the above or their agents*:	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemen	Sana'a, Yemen
First beneficiaries**:	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemen	Sana'a, Yemen
	The descendants of the Settlor			

Please continue on separate sheet(s) if space is not sufficient

Annex 24: Certificate of incorporation of New World Trust Corporation



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Annex 25: NWT Nominees Limited (current NWT Services Limited)

DECLARATION OF TRUST

We ***NWT Nominees Limited*** *of Bayerbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Stre ts, PO Box N-3026, Nassau, Bahamas* ***HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND DECLARE*** *that we hold he shares shown in the schedule hereto registered in our name as nominee and trustee for* ***New World Trust Corporation*** *of Suite 1300, One Brunswick Square, Germain Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada* ***as Trustee of the Pact Trust*** *(hereinafter called "the Owner") AND* ***WE UNDERTAKE AND AGREE*** *not to transfer deal with or dispose of the said shares as e the Owner may from time to time direct* ***AND WE HEREBY DECLARE*** *that we or o e legal representatives will at all times hereafter stand possessed of the said shares and of all distributions in respect thereof in Trust for the Owner or their assigns and will at all ti e hereafter deal with and dispose of the said shares and exercise the votes thereby conferred as the Owner or their assigns shall from time to time direct or determine.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF *these presents have entered into the declaration this 15th March 2016 with effect from 28th September 2001.*

SCHEDULE

One Ordinary Share of USD 1.00 in the undertaking known as ***ALBULA LIMITED*** *a company incorporated in the Turks & Caicos Islands with its registered office at Regen House, Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales.*

SIGNED by the above named
NWT Nominees Limited
in the presence of

DIRECTOR

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Annex 26: NWT Nominees Limited and Albula Limited

Entity	Type of information	Available information	Details
2. Albula Limited	Incorporation	Registration Number	[illegible] 29856
		Country of Incorporation	Turks & Caicos Islands
		Date of incorporation	10 July 2000
		Entity's Registered Address	The Chartered Trust Company Limited Town Centre Building Providenciales Turks and Caicos Island
		Directors & Shareholder details	**Director & Shareholder** NWT Nominees Limited (100% shareholding) **Address:** Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets PO Box N-7518, Nassau, Bahamas
	Account Information	Account Number	4000108
		Date Opened	10 April 2013
		Account Type	[illegible] (in Euro, GBP and Swiss Francs)
		Date Closed	9 January 2015
		Closing Balance	US$ 0.00
		Bank where account is maintained	First Gulf Bank
		Authorised signatories	a. Angela De Re (DIN: 4018299), Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 31 Oct 72; b. Supreme Marta Tessari (DIN: 126860564, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 21 Jan 71); c. Ian Weaver (DIN: 70682455), Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 7 Jul 72; d. Benjamin Philippe Verrier (DIN: 018157885, Country of Issue: France, Nationality: French, DOB: 9 Oct 71); e. Alexa Kathleen Nussigger (DIN: M9716768, Country of Issue: Australia, Nationality: Australian, DOB: 12 Jun 79); f. Bernard John Hess (DIN: 14014468, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 30 Jun 57); and

g. Colin Richard Walker (DIN: 6271/2709, Country of issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51)

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Annex 27: NWT Nominees Limited and Foxford Management Limited

g Colin Richard Walker (JIN: 6721/2709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).

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Annex 28: NWT Nominees Limited and Weisen Limited

			g. Colin Richard Walker (JIN: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51);
1. Weisen Limited		Registration Number:	1974813
		Country of Incorporation:	British Virgin Islands
		Date of Incorporation:	5 July 2005
	Incorporation	Entity's Registered Address:	Caribbean Corporate Services Limited 2nd Floor, Omar Hodge Building Wickhams Cay I PO Box 962 Road Town, Tortola British Virgin Islands
		Directors & Shareholder details:	**Director & Shareholder** NWT Nominees Limited (100% shareholding) **Address:** Windsor House, Marlborough & Queen Streets, PO Box N-7521, Nassau, Bahamas
	Account Information	Account Number:	6000107
		Date Opened:	30 April 2013
		Account Type:	Current (in Euro, GBP and Swiss Francs)
		Date Closed:	5 January 2015
		Closing Balance:	USD 2.00
		Bank where account is maintained:	First Gulf Bank
		Authorized Signatories:	a. Jacques De Rip (DOB: 10.1.1950), Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 11 Oct 72); b. Supreeya Wanta Tiemsiri (D/N: 1384600364), Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 23 Jan 73); c. Kim Grove (D/N: 738824177), Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 1 Jul 73); d. Benjamin Philippe Vering (D/N: 650016853), Country of Issue: France, Nationality: French, DOB: 9 Oct 71); e. Anita Barbara Stellegaer (D/N: 689255418), Country of Issue: Australia, Nationality: Australian, DOB: 23 Jun 79); f. Bernard John Hess (D/N: F2014483), Country of Issue: Switzerland,

g. Colin Richard Walker (JIN: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).

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Annex 29: Financial network of NWT Nominees Limited compared with a third company

NWT Nominees Limited	Third Europe based Company
Canada	Canada
Common Wealth of the Bahamas	British Virgin Islands
British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong
Singapore	Republic of Mauritius
Switzerland	Nevis Island
Turks and Caicos Islands	
United Arab Emirates	

Annex 30: Copy of the diplomatic passport of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)

CONFIRMED A TRUE COPY

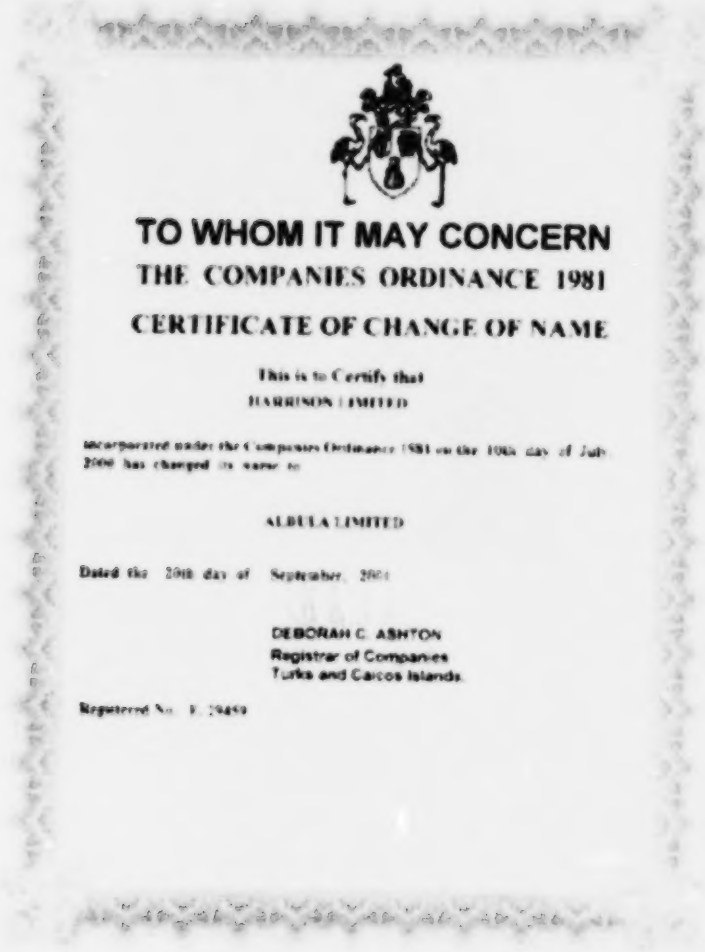
Certified True Copy

Date: 5 DEC 2012

I Colin Walker, Chartered Certified Accountant, No 682668, hereby declare that this is a true copy of the original and a true likeness of the person

Date: 5 December 2012 Signature:

Annex 31: Certificate of incorporation of Albula Limited



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF CHANGE OF NAME

This is to Certify that

HARRISON LIMITED

incorporated under the Companies Ordinance 1981 on the 10th day of July 2000 has changed its name to

ALBULA LIMITED

Dated the 20th day of September, 2001

DEBORAH C. ASHTON
Registrar of Companies
Turks and Caicos Islands

Registered No. 1: 29459

Annex 32: Albula Limited (formerly Harrison Limited) located at the premises of Chartered Trust Company

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of

Company No. E 29457
Registered in the Turks & Caicos Islands
Date of Incorporation/Registration
JUL 10 2000
Signed

HARRISON LIMITED

An Exempted Company Limited By Shares

1. The name of the Company is **HARRISON LIMITED**

2. The Company is an exempted company registered under Part VII of the Companies Ordinance 1981

3. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in the Turks and Caicos Islands, at the premises of The Chartered Trust Company Limited, Town Centre Building, Providenciales

4. The liability of each member of the Company is limited to the amount for the time being unpaid, if any, on the shares held by such member

5. The share capital of the Company is as set out hereunder with power for the Company insofar as is permitted by Law to redeem any of its shares and to increase or reduce the said capital subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 and the Articles of Association of the Company and to issue any part of its capital whether original redeemed or increased with or without any preference, priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions and to that end, unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly declare, every issue of shares whether declared to be preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers hereinbefore contained

US$5,000.00 divided into 5,000 shares of US$1.00 each par value

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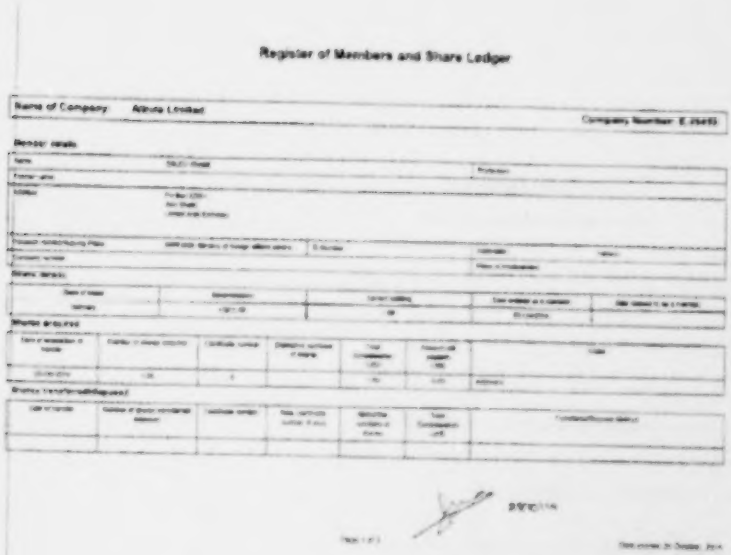
Annex 33: Share certificate of Albula Limited

Annex 34: Khaled Saleh (Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh), new shareholder of Albula Limited



Register of Members and Share Ledger

Name of Company: Albula Limited

Company Number: E 25455

Member details:

Name	[illegible] Saleh
Former name	
Address	Flat No. 2701 Ivy Court [illegible]
Present nationality/Country of origin	[illegible] Yemen, Republic of	Occupation	[illegible]
Passport number		Place of issue/date	

Shares details:

Date of issue	Description	Current holding	Date ceased to be a member
19/11/14	Ord. £1	50	

Allotted shares:

Date of allotment or transfer	Number of shares issued	Certificate number	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total consideration (£)	Amount paid (£)	Notes
19/11/2014	50	1		50	0.01	Subscriber

Shares transferred/redeemed/forfeited:

Date of transfer	Number of shares transferred	Certificate number	Date certificate lodged	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total consideration paid	Transferor/Person retiring

19/11/14

Date entered in Register: [illegible]

Annex 35: Tilsit Real State B.V.: notes to the financial statement

TILSIT REAL ESTATE B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements (EURO)

1. GENERAL

Tilsit Real Estate B.V. is a Dutch private company with limited liability, incorporated in Amsterdam on December 27, 1978.
The Company mainly acts as a real estate company.

Since February 2008 Mr. Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al Ahmadi is the only shareholder.

Since March 2008 the apartment is being under a total reconstruction. We expect the conclusion by mid 2011.

The company bought another apartment in the same building July 29, 2010.

The debt to the shareholder has been converted to a premium reserve.

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Directive of the European Community as set forth in Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.
The annual report shows a negative equity. Due to the fact that it is not impossible that the business operations will be maintained in the longer term, the accounting principles applied are based on the assumption that the company will be able to continue as a going concern.

(b) Foreign currencies

All assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Euros have been translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on balance sheet date. All transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into Euros at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Unless otherwise indicated, any resulting exchange differences are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

(c) Tangible fixed assets

Annex 36 continued

for dissolution pursuant to Section 185 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code has been filed by the Public Prosecutor, nor can the Company be dissolved pursuant to an order of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry that it comes under, now that it does not satisfy the criteria referred to in Section 19 (a) of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the Company has therefore not received any notification of the intention of the said Chamber to dissolve the Company.

a. no ban on transfer of the shares held

the shares sold are not subject to any ban on transfer pursuant to Section 22 (a) of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

b. commercial register

the Company is currently registered in the commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce at Alkmaar under number 33156003;

the information regarding the Company which is registered in the commercial register is correct and complete.

2. **Date of transfer of dividends, benefits and burdens**

a. All benefits, burdens and dividends of the shares transferred shall be for the Transferee's account as from the present date.

b. Any dividends not yet declared and any other payments in respect of shares shall also be for the Transferee's account as from the date stated in paragraph 2.a.

3. **Real estate**

The principle asset of the Company is a flat on the third floor, stair case A, in the building situated at Rue Tilsit 5, Avenue Hoche 66, avenue Wagram 2, Place Charles de Gaulle without number, 75008 Paris (France), filed with the Land Registry under Section 0802 AV n° 2, place called - Rue de Tilsit - for 17a 02ca, the flat consisting of an entrance hall, a living room, a dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, watercloset, a separate water closet, a kitchen, a pantry and a service entrance (lot 62); a cellar in the basement (lot 7); a room on the fourth floor with view on the court (lot 51); a room on the fourth floor with view on Rue de Tilsit (lot 50) and a parking in the court (lot 37/w 5) (the "**Real Estate**").

The Company has the full legal and beneficial ownership of the real estate free and clear from any encumbrance or mortgage.

The real estate is completely known to the Transferee, who abandons a further description of it in this Deed.

The person appearing sub 2, acting in his capacity of independently authorised

Annex 36: Apartment No. 1, assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)

seventy-one thousand six hundred eighty-six euro (€ 2,071,686.00) and the purchase price of the transfer of the receivable amounts to one million seventy-eight thousand three hundred and fourteen euro (€ 1,078,314.00), also a total purchase price of three million one hundred and fifty thousand euro (€ 3,150,000.00).

The Transferee has paid the purchase price into a trust account of the Actus Notarissen partnership in accordance with the notarial settlement.

The Transferee confers irrevocable agency to the Actus Notarissen partnership for the immediate transfer of the purchase price on the cheque account indicated by the Transferor, with expenses to be paid by the Transferee.

The Transferor hereby grants the Transferee discharge for paying the purchase price in the above manner.

STIPULATIONS AND PROVISIONS

D. I. **Stipulations and provisions of the contracts of sale**

Save as otherwise provided in the present Deed, the aforesaid agreements of sale and transfer were concluded subject to the stipulations and provisions as mentioned hereafter.

II. **Other stipulations and provisions**

When entering into the aforesaid agreements of sale and transfer, the following additional provisions were agreed upon:

1. **Transferor's guarantees**

The Transferor warrants and represents to Transferee as follows:

a. shares paid up in full:

the transferred shares constitute one hundred percent (100%) of the Company's issued capital and have all been paid up in full.

b. full and free title to the shares:

the full and free title to the said shares is hereby transferred, therefore free from any pledge, usufruct, attachment, issue of depositary receipts and any other right that a third party might exercise in respect thereof on any ground whatsoever.

c. shareholders' resolutions:

no shareholders' resolutions have been passed in respect of the issue of shares, distributions of dividend, reserves or capital which have yet to be carried out, nor have any other shareholders' resolutions been passed which concerned to the Transferee;

d. compliance Articles of Association of the Company.

Annex 37: Apartment No. 2, Assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)

THIS CASH COLLATERAL AGREEMENT IS MADE ON 29th July 2010 BETWEEN:

(1) **TILSIT REAL ESTATE B.V.**, a private limited company with a share capital of EUR 11,344.51 organized and existing under the laws of Netherlands, whose registered office is located Amsterdam, and whose principal place of business is located at Simon Carmiggeltstraat 5, 1822MA Alkmar, Netherlands, registered in the commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce at Alkmaar under file number 33150937, represented by Albert Hagelen duly authorized for the purpose herein,

(hereinafter referred to as the "**Obligor**");

(2) **EUROPE ARAB BANK PLC**, a company duly organized under the laws of England and Wales, which registered office is located at 13-15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AD, United Kingdom, with registered number 5575857, acting through its Paris Branch located 26, avenue des Champs-Elysées, 75008 Paris registered under n° RCS Paris B 492 934 310 at the Trade and Companies Registry represented by Mrs. Nadine Cazaubieilh and Mr. Gilles Charney duly authorized for the purpose herein,

(hereinafter referred to as the "**Beneficiary**" or "**EAB**")

The Obligor and the Beneficiary hereinafter jointly referred to as the "**Parties**" and individually as a "**Party**".

RECITAL:

A. The Borrower is a Dutch limited liability company created in December 1976 that mainly acts as a real estate company and its current principal asset is an apartment with a total square footage of 220m², located 5 rue de Tilsitt in Paris (on the 3rd floor). The Borrower is in the process of purchasing a second apartment with a total square footage of 335m² at the same address (on the 2nd floor) (the "**Property**").

B. The Borrower, which is in particular willing to finance the acquisition of the Property, contacted the Lender.

C. The Lender issued in this respect an offer letter in connection with this refinancing in favour of the Borrower on July 15th, 2010; such letter being accepted by the Borrower.

D. The Parties have therefore agreed to enter into a loan facility agreement (hereinafter the "**Loan Agreement**") which sets out the terms on and subject to which the Lender has agreed to make available to the Borrower a loan facility of a maximum amount of six millions Euro (EUR 6,000,000).

Annex 38: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, sole director of Albula Limited

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY

ALBULA LIMITED
(formerly Harrison Limited)

We, **Unicorn Administration Limited** of Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, being the duly appointed Resident Representative of the Company do hereby declare that we have examined its Memorandum & Articles of Association, Certificate of Incorporation and other requisite resolutions passed by the Company and can therefore CERTIFY THAT:-

1) The Company was originally registered as an Exempted Company under the name of HARRISON LIMITED pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

10th July 2000

2) The Company changed its name to ALBULA LIMITED by resolution passed pursuant to the provisions of the said Companies Ordinance 1981 on 21st August 2001 as evidenced by Certificate of Change of Name issued by the Registrar of Companies of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

20th day of September 2001

3) The Company is registered at the Companies Registry of the Turks & Caicos Islands in Grand Turk under the registered number:-

E.29459

4) The Company's registered office is located at:-

Regent House-Suite F206
Regent Village, Grace Bay Road
Grace Bay, Providenciales
Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

I Supreeya Tacoun, Chartered [illegible] Accountant, n°2191283 certify that this document is a true, correct and accurate copy of the original document which I have seen.
Date 04/12/2015 Signature

5) By resolutions of the Shareholder of the Company, the following person was appointed to the Board of Directors to hold office as Sole Director subject to all the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association until resignation or replacement in accordance with Regulation 24 thereof:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh of 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
DATE 6/12/15
NAME [illegible]
SIGNATURE

RICHARD SAVORY NOTARY PUBLIC

...6)

Annex 38 continued

Register of Directors

Name of company: Albula Limited	Company Number: E 25459

Annex 39: Transfer of the entire issued shares of Albula Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh

DIRECTOR'S RESOLUTION
ALBULA LIMITED
(the "Company")

Company Number E29459

DATED
23rd October 2014

By resolution of the sole Director passed pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the laws of the Turks & Caicos Islands

IT IS NOTED that Share Certificate N°2 dated 4th October 2002 in favour of NWT Services Limited (formerly NWT Nominees Limited) (the "Owner") represents the entire issued share capital of the Company, being 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 and that NWT Directors Limited (the "Resigning Director") is the sole director of the Company

IT IS NOTED that instructions have been received from the Owner to transfer the entire issued share capital of the Company to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh holder of Yemeni passport N° 00011939 (the "Ultimate Owner") and to appoint the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company

IT IS RESOLVED to cancel Share Certificate N°2 in favour of the Owner and to issue Share Certificate N°3 for 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 in the Company in favour of the Ultimate Owner, a copy of which is attached and forms an integral part of this resolution

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED to accept the appointment of the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company with effect from this day, the evidence of his acceptance being confirmed by his due signing of this resolution, and to hereby tender the Resigning Director's resignation as sole director of the Company, with immediate effect, without compensation either for loss of office or otherwise

NWT Directors Limited

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

Annex 40: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: certificate of incumbency, Albula Limited

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY

ALBULA LIMITED
(formerly Harrison Limited)

We, Unicorn Administration Limited of Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, being the duly appointed Resident Representative of the Company do hereby declare that we have examined its Memorandum & Articles of Association, Certificate of Incorporation and other requisite resolutions passed by the Company and can therefore CERTIFY THAT:-

1) The Company was originally registered as an Exempted Company under the name of HARRISON LIMITED pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

10th July 2000

2) The Company changed its name to ALBULA LIMITED by resolution passed pursuant to the provisions of the said Companies Ordinance 1981 on 21st August 2001 as evidenced by Certificate of Change of Name issued by the Registrar of Companies of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

20th day of September 2001

3) The Company is registered at the Companies Registry of the Turks & Caicos Islands in Grand Turk under the registered number:-

E.29459

4) The Company's registered office is located at:-

Regent House-Suite F206
Regent Village, Grace Bay Road
Grace Bay, Providenciales
Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

I Supreeya Tacouri, Chartered Certified Accountant, n°2391283 certify that this document is a complete and accurate copy of the original document which I have seen.
Date: 08/3/2016 Signature:

5) By resolutions of the Shareholder of the Company, the following person was appointed to the Board of Directors to hold office as Sole Director subject to all the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association until resignation or replacement in accordance with Regulation 24 thereof:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh of 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
DATE 6/12/16
NAME [illegible]
SIGNATURE [illegible]

RICHARD SAVORY NOTARY PUBLIC

...6)

Annex 40 continued

Page 2

6) By resolution of the Board of Directors, the following person was appointed to the office set opposite his name, to hold such office until removed by resolution of the Board of Directors:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh — **Secretary**

7) Insofar as evidenced by the corporate records kept at the Registered Office of the Company, the Company is in good standing with the Turks & Caicos Islands Financial Services Commission.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed this:-

18th day of November 2014

UNICORN ADMINISTRATION LIMITED
Resident Representative
Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village
Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

AUTHENTICATION

I, **RICHARD FRANK SAVORY, QC** of Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, **Notary Public HEREBY CERTIFY** that on the date hereof this Certificate was executed under Common Seal in the presence of **Peter Allan Savory** and **Patricia Rosalie Eke** who have hereunto in my presence witnessed the Common Seal of **UNICORN ADMINISTRATION LIMITED**, a Company incorporated in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Signed: _____
Richard Frank Savory, QC
Notary Public

RICHARD SAVORY NOTARY PUBLIC TURKS & CAICOS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
DATE 6/11/17
NAME [illegible]
SIGNATURE [illegible]

Annex 41: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: handwritten address and signature

First & Last Names and Address	Title or Function	Specimen Signature	Signing Authority
1. KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH	DIRECTOR		INDIVIDUAL

Full name (or Company)	Date of Birth	Nationality	Address (Domicile), Country
KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH	02/08/1987	YEMEN	Po Box 32291 Al-Dhab UAE.
			Al- Raha Beach TH 38 MD

Annex 42: Transfer of the entire issued shares of Weisen Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh

DIRECTOR'S RESOLUTION
WEISEN LIMITED
(the 'Company')

Company Number 395883

DATED
23rd October 2014

Resolution of the sole Director passed pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the laws of the British Virgin Islands

IT IS NOTED that Share Certificate N°2 dated 10th March 2014 in favour of NWT Services Limited (formerly NWT Nominees Limited) (the 'Owner') represents the entire issued share capital of the Company, being 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 and that NWT Directors Limited (the 'Resigning Director') is the sole director of the Company.

IT IS NOTED that instructions have been received from the Owner to transfer the entire issued share capital of the Company to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh holder of Yemeni passport N° 0001393[illegible] (the 'Ultimate Owner') and to appoint the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company.

IT IS RESOLVED to cancel Share Certificate N°2 in favour of the Owner and to issue Share Certificate N°3 for 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 in the Company in favour of the Ultimate Owner, a copy of which is attached and forms an integral part of this resolution.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED to accept the appointment of the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company with effect from this day, the evidence of his acceptance being confirmed by his countersigning of this resolution, and to hereby tender the Resigning Director's resignation as sole director of the Company, with immediate effect, without compensation either for loss of office or otherwise.

NWT Directors Limited

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

Annex 43: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, certificate of incumbency of membership of Weisen Limited

Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited
3rd Floor, J & C Building
P.O. Box 362
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands
VG1110

NEWHAVEN BVI

Telephone: 284-494-5108
Facsimile: 284-494-4704
Email: info@newhavenbvi.net
Website: www.newhavenbvi.net

WEISEN LIMITED
(the "Company")

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY OF MEMBERSHIP

We, Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited of 3rd Floor, J & C Building, P.O. Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110, being the Registered Agent of the above Company hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief:

1. Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited is the Registered Agent of and provides the Registered Office for the Company.

2. The Registered office and address of the Company is 3rd Floor, J & C Building, P.O. Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110.

3. According to the records available at the Registered Office of the Company, the Company is duly incorporated, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands.

4. The Company does not maintain a Register of Mortgages and Charges.

5. According to the records available at the Registered Office of the Company, no proceedings are pending or threatened against the Company.

6. No action has been taken to wind-up the Company or to appoint a receiver over its assets.

7. The Company was incorporated on 6th July, 2000.

8. The Company Registration Number is 395883.

9. The Current Director is as follows:

Name	Office held	Date of Appointment
Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh	Director	23 October 2014

10. The Authorised Share Capital is 50,000 par value shares of a single class.

11. The Issued Share Capital is US$1.00.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
DATE 6/12/14
NAME Cecelia Sykes
SIGNATURE

I Supreeya Tacoun, Chartered Certified Accountant, n°2191283 certify that this document is a complete and accurate copy of the original document which I have seen.

Date: 03/12/2014 Signature:

Annex 43 continued

12. The Current Shareholder is as follows:

Name	No. of Share Held
Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh	1

We also confirm that the share currently issued is in Registered Format.

We issue this certificate relying solely on the documents that have been delivered to us by the directors, officers, and members of the above-named Company to be kept by us as Registered Agent of the Company at the Company's Registered Office in the British Virgin Islands. We have assumed that such documents are true and accurate and have assumed that all signatures and seals contained in such documents are genuine and correspond to the signatures and seals of the persons that purport to be signing or sealing the said documents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this certificate this 14th day of Novembe , 2014.

Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I) Limited
Registered Agent

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
DATE 6/12/14
NAME GEORGE PARRIS
SIGNATURE

Annex 44: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of members and share ledger, Weisen Limited

Register of Members and Share Ledger

Name of Company:	Weisen Limited	Company Number: 399883

Member details

Name	SALEH Khaled		Profession	
Former name				
Address	P.o Box 52297, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates			
Passport / Identification Place	[illegible]	ID Number	Nationality	Yemen
Company number			Place of incorporation	

Share details

Class of share	Denomination	Current holding	Date entered as a member	Date ceased to be a member
Ordinary	USD1.00	1.00	23-Oct-2014	

Shares acquired

Date of acquisition or transfer	Number of shares acquired	Certificate number	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total Consideration (USD)	Amount (if any) paid (USD)	Notes
23-Oct-2014	1.00	3		1.00	1.00	Allotment

Shares transferred/disposed

Date of transfer	Number of shares transferred/disposed	Certificate number	New Certificate number (if any)	Distinctive numbers of shares	Price Consideration (USD)	Transferee/Disposal detailed

Page 1 of 1

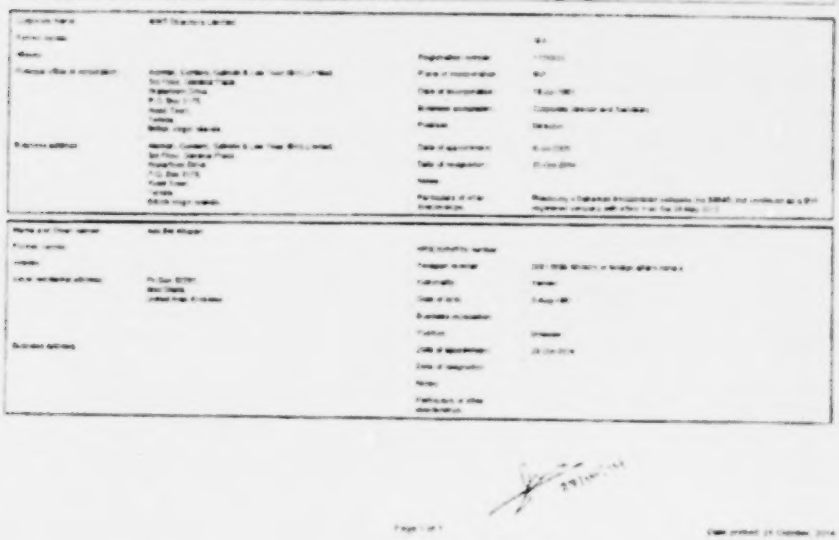
23/10/14

Date printed 24 October 2014

Annex 45: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of directors, Weisen Limited

Register of Directors

Name of company: Weisen Limited — Company Number: 395883



Annex 46: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, handwritten signature before the bank, Weisen Limited

RESOLVED that all general signing authority previously granted to any officers and/or other persons to represent the Company towards the Bank are hereby cancelled

28/10/14
DATE

WEISEN LIMITED
COMPANY NAME
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

SIGNATURE

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH
NAME(S) OF SIGNATORY(IES)
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

Annex 47: Documented international humanitarian law violations

Attack by Characteristic	No. of Specific Incidents Recorded from the Coalition	No. of Specific Incidents Recorded from the Houthi-Saleh forces
Attacks on farms and agricultural areas	3	--
Attacks on residential areas and villages	41 (individual air strikes)	4 (multiple cases based upon Aden, Ta'izz, Sana'a and Ibb)
Attacks on schools	8	**Multiple** (including flighting in and around school buildings)
Attacks on mosques	3	--
Attacks on hospitals, Health Clinics, Medical facilities, including medical personnel	22	7
Attacks on IDP and refugee Camps	9	3
Attacks on Humanitarian organisations and national NGOs	7	2
Attacks on Ports	1	--
Attacks on Dhows and Fishing Vessels, including fishing market villages	5	2
Attacks on Factories	4 (including 1 food storage warehouse)	--
Attacks on Food Distribution	2	2 (cases of aid being sold on the black market)
Attacks on airports	9	--
Attacks on key road supply routes, including sieges	4	2 (multiple cases from Aden and Ta'izz)
Attacks on civilian gatherings	3	--
Attacks on Government Buildings	3	--
Attacks on homes of political opponents	1	**Multiple**
Attacks on marketplaces	10	--
Attacks on heritage buildings, places, things	9	--
Attacks on vehicles transporting aid	2	--
Attacks on vehicles transporting civilians	5 (including 1 ambulance)	**Multiple**

Sniper shooting	--	**12** (including one case of a sniper shooting at a medical personnel)
Attacks upon troops *hors de combat*	--	**3** (including one case of the Houthi-Saleh forces denying treatment to an opposition combatant)
Attacks upon Embassies	**1**	**1**

Annex 48: Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden

Houthi-Saleh Occupation of Aden: Sources told the Panel that the people of Aden took up arms to defend themselves in late March 2015, as the Houthi-Saleh forces and allied united encircled Aden and took control of the land routes into the city;[3] during this period several civilians were killed in a series of explosions at an arms depot in Aden.[4]

Houthi-Saleh Shelling and Snipers' targeting Civilians: Yemeni refugees from Aden, told the Panel that "Houthi-Saleh forces snipers" had taken over buildings in Sabir, and put snipers on the rooftops early in the takeover. The Panel found reports of a sniper attack occurring on 31 March 2015, a young woman activist, who had been supporting the delivery of medical aid, who was shot and killed by Houthi-Saleh forces snipers, corresponding to information provided by an INGO and Yemeni refugees on the types of attacks that snipers were undertaking.[5] By 1 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh force snipers were on the rooftops of the Aden Mall, the Mercure Hotel, the Sana'a Wedding Hall and the Yemen Continental Hotel.[6] Many snipers were also based in Kormaskar, Aden.[7]

[3] Interviews with Yemeni refugees in Markazi, Obock, and in Djibouti City. Also information provided by some United Nations staff who had been based in Aden.

[4] Reuters, "Explosions at Aden's largest arms depot – witnesses", at http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-yemen-security-explosions-idUKKBN0MO0FR20150328 [last accessed on 2 December 2015].

[5] Local activist reported on social media from Aden.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

All photographs uploaded on social media by commentators, critics and local journalists in Aden

The Panel was told that because of the accuracy of the snipers' targeting, many of the former local residents (who were currently based as refugees in Djibouti) had believed that the snipers came from ex-President Saleh's elite forces of the Republican Guards.[8] Yemeni refugees told the Panel that the snipers had targeted "anyone who moved" in Al-Dhale and in Aden, including women and children. Six refugees and two medical INGOs told the Panel that snipers had targeted civilians in Aden as they tried to access medical assistance.[9] The Panel documented corresponding reports occurring on 17 and 18 April 2015, where two women had been struck by gunfire in two separate incidents and had died before relatives could find a medical facility that could treat them.[10] On 18 April 2015, another four women were shot and killed by the snipers in Aden. On 22 April 2015, a small child was shot and killed by snipers in Aden.[11]

[8] Five refugees in Markazi, Obock, Djibouti, told the Panel that they believed this. A Yemeni citizen, working for an INGO in Aden, also told the Panel this and went on to say with another young male refugee, that the Houthi-Saleh forces were already embedded and heavily armed, as if in preparation for the attack on Aden.

[9] Also confirmed by 15 Yemeni women refugees during a focus group meeting conducted by the Panel in Djibouti City, Djibouti, during July 2015.

[10] HRW (7 May 2015) "Yemen: Pro-Houthi Forces Attack, Detain Civilians - Abuses Further Imperil Aden Residents" at, https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/05/07/yemen-pro-houthi-forces-attack-detain-civilians [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

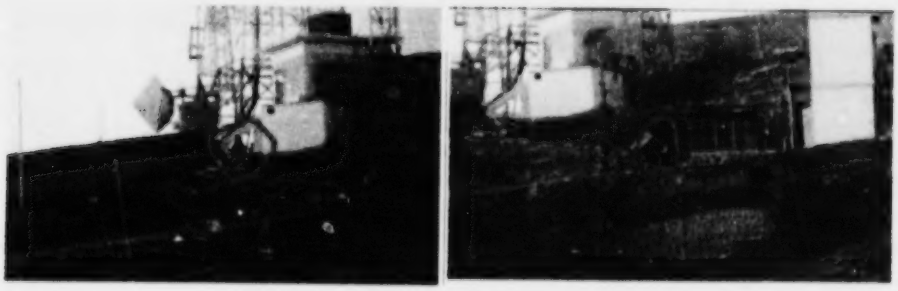
[11] Social Media reporting corresponding with testimony gathered from refugees in Djibouti and interviews with two medical INGOs who had been working in Aden.

One medical INGO and two human rights INGOs, along with one United Nations agency, told the Panel that Houthi-Saleh force sniper attacks had also focused upon targeting medical facilities and personnel. The Panel documented corroborative information of an attack occurring on 27 April 2015, where Houthi-Saleh force snipers had targeted a WHO Medical Warehouse, by shooting at them and in doing so not allowing workers to enter the building to obtain supplies for distribution to clinics and hospitals.[12]

Multiple refugees told the Panel that several residential areas of Aden had come under attack for shelling by Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel documented corroborative reports of late April shelling attacks on Khormakar, Crater and Enma. Refugees and a United Nations staff member told the Panel that as a result of the shelling and snipers attacks, people were unable to flee their homes and bury the dead. Local people were running out of food and unable to leave their homes. In this manner, refugees and an INGO explained to the Panel that aid and food were thereby prevented from being distributed to areas the snipers were located in, and volunteer aid workers attempting to deliver food, were targeted by snipers. The Panel was also told by three INGOs, including one medical organisation, and one United Nations agency staff member, that ambulances had also come under attack from snipers, making the delivery of sick and wounded difficult and at times, impossible.[13] The Panel heard multiple reports of attacks on medical clinics, hospitals and *troops hor combat* by the Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden.[14]

A United Nations staff member who spoke with the Panel and who had been based in Aden, along with two refugees based in Markazi, in Obock, Djibouti, stated that dead and dying bodies lay in the streets, unable to be collected.[15] The older Yemeni taxi driver, told the Panel:

> "[…] *The Houthis fighters occupied the streets, when we moved from one place to another to get food, they were all along the street. If there was no fighting in the street, we could pass; when the shooting starts, we could not. When the shooting would start, we would take small boats to be offshore and would travel from one town to the next.*
>
> […] *We saw some journalists and they told us that people were saying they could not go to Aden town, because it stinks of dead bodies.*"

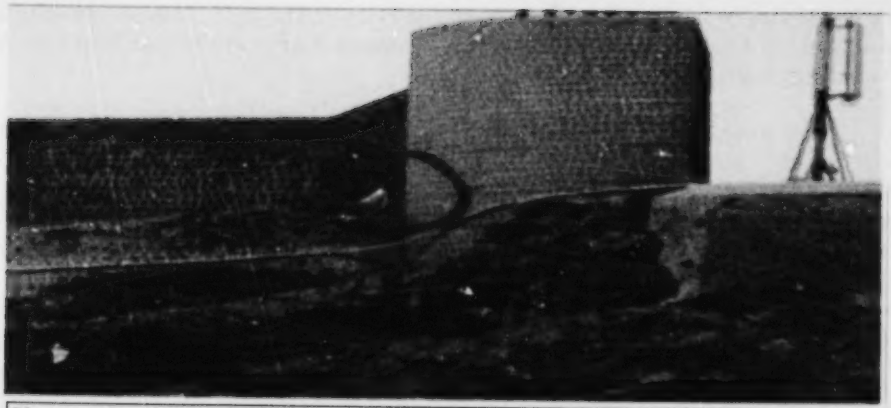


[12] Social media reports provided by online commentators and activists.

[13] Interviews taken during the first period of the Panel's investigations undertaken in Geneva, Amman and in Djibouti.

[14] Interviews with two human rights INGOs, following their investigations, and interviews with staff of United Nations agencies in Yemen, along with a medical humanitarian organization.

[15] Yemeni refugees from Aden told the Panel, corpses of civilians shot and killed by snipers lay in the streets of Khormaksar and Dar Saad, unable to be collected by their families for fear of also being shot.



Photographs of Snipers in Aden dated 9 April 2015, uploaded to social media by a local Adenite

Ambulance in Aden shot at by snipers on 3 April 2015, killing three volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians.

Yemeni refugees from Aden told the Panel that anyone who moved in the sniper-ridden areas of Aden, came subject to attack. One young man from Crater, a refugee in Markazi, Obock, Djibouti, who had worked as a local news camera operator and who provided the Panel with film footage he had personally taken on the streets of Aden, largely in and around Crater, told the Panel that civilians had been caught in both cross-fire, alongside being targeted and shot by snipers. The Panel viewed video footage provided by the young cameraman from Crater, showing a shot civilian lying shot in the street, trying to pull himself to safety. In this respect, multiple refugees told the Panel that it became impossible for Aden residents to go about their normal activities, including to go and collect food, but also to attend the mosque. A Yemeni middle-aged woman living in the Markazi refugee camp, told the Panel:

> *"I have been here for three months, I came here when the war was starting, when the air strikes started. But I stayed for three weeks inside Yemen during the missile attacks. I did not know from where the attacks were coming, but they came from the ground, but could not locate from exactly where they came on the ground. They were striking from the mosque, killing youths; if they knew anyone had guns they would go to their house.*
>
> [...] *When the killing became so much, the youths started organising to defend their families. It was the Houthis that were attacking, the Houthis and the Adbullah militias. Ali Abdullah's people were living amongst us; it was like they were prepared and waiting for this to happen, because suddenly they were armed. Like they were prepared and armed already and knew what to do* [...]."

The Panel found corresponding reports occurring on Friday, 1 May 2015, of snipers shooting and killing four civilian men in Aden who had been on their way to Mosque.[16] An elderly woman from Aden advised of an attack during Ramadan,

> "[…] *Some children were breaking fast in the open and they [Houthis] just killed them right there.*"

Siege upon Aden: The Panel was told by two United Nations personnel from two different agencies, along with at least 20 Yemeni refugees in Djibouti, that at the time of the siege of Aden, the only way for Aden's residents to get basic goods was through the black market being run by Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel heard in a variety of social media and news reports that the situation of a siege in Aden had worsened as the Houthi-Saleh forces gained control of all of the points of entry in the city.[17]

Attacks upon fleeing civilians: Two refugees based in Markazi, Obock, in Djibouti, told the Panel civilians trying to flee Aden, or other parts of the country, had come under attack from Houthi-Saleh force shelling. One elderly Yemeni woman, who had worked as a matron in a hospital in Aden and was a refugee in Markazi at the time the Panel interviewed her, told the Panel that she had left Aden and departed Yemen from Mokha. She stated that the boat she had departed on had been attacked by Houthi-Saleh shelling:

> […] *We traveled from Aden to Ta'izz, Ta'izz to Al-Maha. A boat with people and the Houthi sunk it, with 19 people, from Ta'izz to Maha. There was so much going on, some missiles. There were nine days just waiting for a boat, people were dying in front of us, from the war. The Houthis had long rifles from Iran and this is how they killed our youth. Our youth just had a few ones [weapons]. Many bodies were in the water. Where they were assembling people, they were shooting them. Truly speaking, people are finished. Aden is not used to guns and shooting.* […]"

The older Yemeni taxi driver, a refugee in Markazi, also told the Panel that Houthi-Saleh forces had shelled some of the boats of fleeing civilians. This was again corroborated by a Yemeni academic, who provided the Panel with a report of the shelling of a small quay in Aden. The Panel undertook a research of local and international news media, along with social media, to corroborate information on attacks upon departing boats. The Panel documented corresponding information of an attack that occurred on the morning of Wednesday, 6 May 2015, where civilians attempting to depart Aden and were waiting at Tawahi port, were hit by at least three mortars. The refugee told the Panel that the mortars had come from the direction of Hugeif, an area he stated was known to be controlled by the Houthi-Saleh forces. Corresponding social media reports stated that some of those waiting at the port had been waiting to cross over the Gulf of Aden to Djibouti, while others were hoping to cross to Bureiqa, a safer area of Yemen to seek shelter or access hospitals. The Panel documented corresponding social media reports of an attack occurring later on Wednesday, 6 May 2015, where Houthi-Saleh forces had targeted and shelled a barge of civilians as it left Aden for al-Buraiqa, with at least 32 people killed while trying to flee from al-Tawahi.[18]

---

[16] Information and photographs uploaded onto social media by a local resident, along with video footage provided to the Panel by the young Yemeni cameraman from Crater, Aden.

[17] Middle East Eye (3 July 2015) "Houthis besiege Aden as organisations struggle to deliver humanitarian aid" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/Houthi-Saleh forces-besiege-aden-province-organisations-struggle-deliver-humanitarian-aid-786186321#sthash.NI9ZdqTf.dpuf [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[18] BBC World News (3 July 2015) "Yemen conflict: Aden boat shelling kills dozens" at, http://linkis.com/www.bbc.co.uk/news/aVxvU [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

The Panel documented additional reports on the intensification of shelling upon residential areas on Sunday, 19 July 2015, particularly in the Dar Saad neighbourhood of Aden. Dar Saad is a densely populated residential area and was housing displaced civilians, who had moved to the area over the previous two-month period. Forty-eight died in the shelling of Dar Saad, with another 182 being wounded as a result of the attacks.[19] At the time, pockets of Houthi-Saleh forces remaining situated within and across the city.

[19] Al Jazeera International (19 July 2015) "Houthi shelling blamed for deaths in Yemen's Aden" at, http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/Houthi-Saleh forces-shelling-blamed-deaths-yemen-aden-150719132800084.html [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

Annex 49: Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz

Ta'izz Overview: The Panel has followed the events occurring in Ta'izz, including the Houthi-Saleh imposed virtual state of siege since the beginning of September 2015. Initially in its investigative period, the Panel was able to meet and interview Yemeni refugees from Ta'izz, who told the Panel about the initial entrance of Houthi-Saleh forces into Ta'izz; later on its its investigative process, the Panel has relied ostensibly upon information from INGOs within Ta'izz, United Nations agencies who work in the logistical aspects of aid delivery and distribution, along with local sources who provide social media commentary on the developing humanitarian context in Ta'izz, in particular providing updated photographs of the result of the siege and civilian casualties from the conduct of hostilities.

Within this context, two staff members of two different INGOs told the Panel that little, if any, commercial goods or humanitarian assistance were able to enter the three city districts of Al Mudhafer, Al Qahirah and Al Salh. WFP officials told the Panel that during December 2015, trucks carrying WFP aid had entered Ta'izz, but at the time in which this report was being written, the aid had yet to be distributed. More recently, local NGOs and INGOs have reported that whilst aid had been delivered to Ta'izz, it remains undistributed.[20] Official reports suggest that two-thirds of the population of Ta'izz has left the city; some 175,000 to 200,000 men, women and children, however, still remain. They desperately need access to food, water and medical and other critical services to ensure their survival.[21] In addition, a medical humanitarian organisation told the Panel, that residential areas, medical facilities and other civilian infrastructure are repeatedly subject to attacks of Houthi-Saleh shelling in Ta'izz.[22]

Takeover of Ta'izz: The Panel spoke with Yemeni Ta'izz residents based in Markazi refugee camp, in Obock, Djibouti. The Panel corroborated interview testimony that the Houthi-Saleh forces had initially entered Ta'izz on Sunday, 22 March 2015, taking control over the military airport along with other parts of the city. During the takeover, one civilian was killed and five were wounded.[23]

Local residents of Ta'izz, currently based in Markazi refugee camp in Obock, Djibouti, told the Panel that initially local Ta'izz residents, especially young men, had actively protested and taken up arms against the Houthi-Saleh forces. In one corresponding interview with a group of young Ta'izz refugees based in Markazi refugee camp, the Panel documented the following interaction:[24]

> [...] Young Ta'izz Man 1: *"Boys had some guns to protect themselves from the Houthis."*
>
> Young Ta'izz Woman 1: *"Sometimes the boys were the ones starting the fighting with the Houthis."*

[20] WFP Press Release, "WFP Appeals To All Parties To The Conflict In Yemen To Allow Food Distributions In Ta'izz", at https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-appeals-all-parties-conflict-yemen-allow-food-distributions-taiz [last accessed on 2 December 2016]; Gulf News Yemen, " Local NGOs say no aid reaching besieged Yemen city" at http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/yemen/local-ngos-say-no-aid-reaching-besieged-yemen-city-1.1644975 [last accessed on 2 December 2016].

[21] Reliefweb (20 October 2015) "Statement of the Humanitarian coordinator for Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw, On The Dire Situation in Ta'izzz City" at, http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/statement-humanitarian-coordinator-yemen-johannes-van-der-klaauw-dire-situation-taizz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[22] Panel two interviews with a medical humanitarian organization during October and November 2015.

RTL (22 March 2015) "Yemen: les rebelles chiites prennent Taez" at http://www.rtl.fr/actu/international/yemen-le-conflit-s-etend-7777097083 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[24] Panel interview with a group of young men and women from Ta'izz, taken in Markazi refugee camp in Obock, Djibouti, during a Panel investigative trip there during June 2015.

> Young Ta'izz Man 1: *"The youth were starting because Houthis were pushing to gain territory. People wanted to bury the dead bodies. Others were fighting back at night. But the young people did not know how to use the guns.*
>
> *[…] The Houthis are small as a group, but it is the Army of Ali Abdullah who was saying the Army were the Houthis. There were changes in the authorities, amongst the Army, some refused to fight the people. Those who were opposing the Army came mostly from Sana'a. One Chief in Ta'izz was changed by the authorities by the so-called "Houthis". So when they brought the authority from Sana'a, some refused to join Ali-Abdullah* [sic]. *This situation was to get to Aden to Ali Abdo-Rabo* [sic]."

The Panel documented corresponding media reports of demonstrators clashing with Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz. On Tuesday, 24 March 2015, there were reports of five demonstrators killed by Houthi-Saleh forces and 80 injured during a protest against their presence in the city. On the same day, in the city of Al Turba, 80 kilometres to the southwest, three protesters were killed and 12 injured while attacking a Houthi-Saleh forces position.[25] Between 17 and 18 April 2015, at least 30 people were killed when Houthi-Saleh forces gunmen, supported by the Republican Guard, assaulted the headquarters of the 35th Armoured Army Brigade, which had announced its loyalty to President Hadi.[26]

Fighting was heaviest around government and security buildings in the city centre, with approximately 20 civilians killed. The WHO put the death toll at 19 civilians, after the local Al-Thawra hospital was hit.[27]

A young man from Ta'izz, currently resident in Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, told the Panel, that during this period:

> "*On the street there were Houthis and people with klashnikovich, the Houthis had tanks. The Saudi bombing killed people with the shrapnel, the metals that came out, many people* [sic]. *They were even trying to target where political people were, but the bombs were hurting other people. The house was shattered and fell down, glass was broken, people with diabetes and high blood pressure were dying. […]*"

At the beginning of October 2015, the spokesperson of the Resistance in Ta'izz, Rashad al-Sharabi, accused Houthi-Saleh forces of targeting civilian homes, saying eight civilians were killed by militia shelling in al-Wazeya on Saturday, 3 October 2015, while many others had been injured.[28] The Panel documented media reports stating that on Wednesday, 21 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh rockets were fired indiscriminately into civilian areas killing at least 15 people, including one woman and two children, and injuring over 70, more than 12 of them being children. Residential areas, medical facilities and other civilian infrastructure have repeatedly been subjected to such attacks by Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz. However, the Panel was also told of Houthi-Saleh snipers targeting civilians or requesting money to allow people to pass unharmed within the city. The young man in Markazi refugee camp, told the Panel:

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[25] L'Orient Le Jour (24 March 2015) "Yemen: 5 manifestants tues, 80 blesses par balles a Taez" [last accessed on 25 March 2015].

[26] Daily Times (19 April 2015) "30 killed in fighting between Hadi's forces, Houthi-Saleh forces in Yemen's Ta'izz" at http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/foreign/19-Apr-2015/30-killed-in-fighting-between-hadi-s-forces-Houthi-Saleh forces-in-yemen-s-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[27] Economic Times (1 May 2015) "Yemen violence kills 1,244, injures 5,044: WHO" at http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/yemen-violence-kills-1244-injures-5044-who/articleshow/47120316.cms [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[28] Middle East Eye (6 October 2015) "Houthis open new fronts in Yemen's Ta'izz" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/Houthi-Saleh forces-open-new-frontlines-yemens-taiz-1394529375 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

> "[...] *The Houthis took hold of the Medical University and the schools to hide the guns and tanks. From 6pm there was a curfew. Often if they saw you were a family, they would let you go, sometimes they would ask for money and check for guns. There was no target. If women or people were walking in the street they might get hit by the shooting, but indirectly. I had heard that they forbade women to go out, because they thought men were hiding in burkhas.*"

In corroborating the information provided, the Panel documented a report of an attack on social media, by a local Ta'izz journalist and critic, who stated that on Thursday, 22 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces had fired katyusha rockets at civilians in Ta'izz, killing a large number of civilians including children.

Photographs provided on social media by a local journalist from Ta'izz in connection with the reports on 22 October 2015

The Panel documented further reports of attacks upon civilian and residential areas by Houthi-Saleh forces. On Friday, 23 October 2015, heavy fighting again broke out in Ta'izz, with Houthi-Saleh forces shelling residential neighbourhoods in the city. On Wednesday, 4 November 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in Ta'izz, killing 11 civilians and wounding a further 21 civilians. On Tuesday, 10 November 2015, several civilians within Ta'izz were killed by Houthi-Saleh forces' snipers whilst walking in the streets in Ta'izz city.

Photograph on social media from a local critic in Ta'izz, showing a Ta'izz woman who had reportedly gone out to purchase bread, having been shot by Houthi-Saleh snipers

According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), at least 15 civilians were killed and 73 injured after shells fell in a residential area of the city in or around 23 October 2015. Shells had been fired from an area controlled by the Houthi-Saleh forces.[29] The Panel corroborated the reports with social media updates on the incident, which provided graphic photographic evidence of the shelling, showing bodies torn apart in the street [photographs are stored in the United Nations Archive].

Houthi-Saleh Siege of Ta'izz: The Panel began to hear information on the imposition of a siege on Ta'izz during August and September 2015. The conduct of hostilities was exacerbated by the deteriorating humanitarian context where, according to the United Nations spokesperson Rupert Colville (23 October 2015),[30]

"[the] Ta'izz civilian population is bearing the brunt of the siege as they struggle to meet their most basic needs, including potable water. And according to reports received by OHCHR, members of the popular committees affiliated with al-Houthi-Saleh forces and the armed forces loyal to former president Saleh, have also prevented local traders and residents from crossing local check points."

On Sunday, 25 October 2015, MSF made public statements to the effect that Houthi-Saleh forces were blocking them from delivering essential supplies to Ta'izz.[31] The MSF Media Statement advised that despite weeks of intense negotiations with "Ansarallah (Houthi-Saleh forces)" officials, Médecins Sans Frontières' (MSF) stocks of essential medical supplies could not be delivered to two hospitals in a "besieged enclave" of the city of Ta'izz. MSF's trucks were being stopped at Houthi-Saleh forces's checkpoints and denied access to the area."[32] Ms Karline Kleijer, MSF's emergency manager for Yemen, stated,[33]

"The hospitals in this besieged area are seeing large number of patients with war wounds. [...] And yet we have been prevented from delivering essential medical supplies – including chest tubes, anaesthetic drugs, IV fluid, sutures and antibiotics – to help staff provide lifesaving surgery [...] It is very frustrating that, after weeks of negotiations, we have made no progress in convincing officials of the need to provide impartial medical assistance to the victims of the ongoing fighting within this enclave, despite the continued support we are providing to health facilities in Houthi-controlled areas."

Within this context, the Panel documented how Ta'izz residents began facing increasing restrictions to bring in water, fuel and food supplies. Prices within the area surged dramatically and people struggled to find enough drinking water. Yemenis living in the densely populated areas of Ta'izz faced snipers, stray bullets and mortar shelling, used indiscriminately by fighting groups, while airstrikes hit Ta'izz city on a daily basis. People struggled to reach clinics and hospitals, due to the fighting and lack of transport due to fuel shortages.

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[29] United Nations Radio, News in Brief 23 October 2015 (AM), at http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2015/10/news-in-brief-23-october-2015-am/#.VjPHk4QTZv0 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

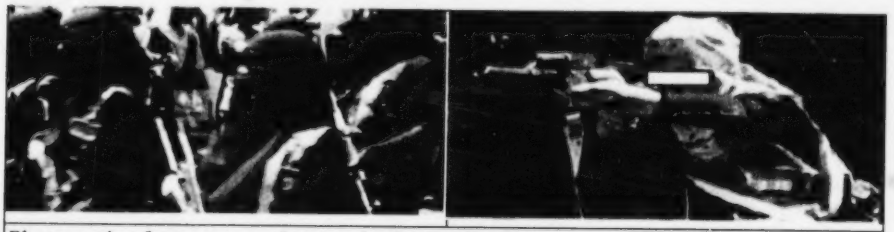
[30] United Nations Radio, News in Brief 23 October 2015 (AM), at http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2015/10/news-in-brief-23-october-2015-am/#.VjPHk4QTZv0 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[31] MSF Media Statement (25 October 2015) at http://www.msf.org/article/yemen-medical-aid-blocked-entering-besieged-area-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

In an interview with a humanitarian organisation, the Panel was told that Ta'izz formerly had 20 hospitals for its population of more than 600,000. However, that due to the conflict, only six continue to function, albeit only partially. One Humanitarian organisation told the Panel that the still operational hospitals lack health staff, fuel and essential medicines, and are overwhelmed by the high numbers of wounded seeking to access their emergency services on a daily basis.[34] Another humanitarian organisation confirmed the situation in Ta'izz.



Photograph of women combatants in Ta'izz dated October 2015. The photograph was posted on social media by a local journalist. The same source also provided photographs of Houthi-Saleh forces organised marches and formations in Ta'izz city.

The Panel in following Ta'izz social media and local journalist online updates, documented that the Authorities in Ta'izz, in cooperation with local residents, had taken steps to attempt to break the siege imposed on the city, by paving a mountainous road from the southwest of Ta'izz, in order to deliver food and fuel supplies to the residents.[35] The same sources stated that one of those involved in the attempt, a water march protest leader, Adel Taha, was tortured by Houthi-Saleh forces, for attempting to deliver water to civilians in Ta'izz city.

On 1 July 2015, as a result of the siege, the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) classified Ta'izz as facing food insecurity at 'emergency' level – one step below famine on a five-point international scale, but the highest level of emergency classification.[36]

[34] Interviews with two humanitarian organisations located in Ta'izz.

[35] Al Arabiya News (30 October 2015) "Houthis Obstruct Humanitarian Aid to Ta'izz" at, http://english.alarabiya.net/en/webtv/reports/2015/10/30/Houthi-Saleh forces-obstruct-humanitarian-aid-to-Ta'izz.html [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[36] United Nations, IASC PRINCIPALS AD HOC MEETING – YEMEN, Final Summary and Action Points (1 July 2015), at https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/principals/documents-public/summary-record-ad-hoc-iasc-principals-meeting-yemen-1-july-2015 [last accessed on 2 December 2015]. The IASC met on 1 July 2015 to decide on the activation of the System-wide Level 3 (L3) Emergency response in Yemen.

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta'izz, people gathering around a water truck donated by a philanthropist with their jerry cans to fill water due to the lack of water for several months, (28.08.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta'izz, this used to be a vibrant street full of life. since the intense hostilities started, snipers have been present. two men on a motorcycle defy their fear of death and drive through the area. (15.08.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta'izz, an injured man suffers through immense pain injured in the absence of essential medicine such as Morphine, (24.09.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright To ICRC, Yemen, Ta'izz, This child was injured in a shelling on his neighbourhood. His brother did not Survive, (24.09.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Ta'izz social media photographic updates of the impact of the water shortage in Ta'izz dated October 2015

Ta'izz social media photographic updates of Ta'izz civilians alternate mountainous route utilised in an attempt to break the Houthi-Saleh siege and bring life-sustaining supplies into the city. Photograph posted during October 2015

Ta'izz social media photographic update of the impact of shelling in the city of Ta'izz. Photograph posted during October 2015. The same source also provided graphic photographic updates of civilians killed in the shelling, available upon request as archived with the United Nations

During October 2015, two humanitarian organisations and one United Nations agency staff member, told the Panel that they were facing obstructions in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Ta'izz. On Thursday, 29 October 2015, the United Nations World Food Programme made a Press Statement about the humanitarian situation in the city, advising,[37]

> "[…] "We plead for safe and immediate access to the city of Ta'izz to prevent a humanitarian tragedy as supplies dwindle, threatening the lives of thousands – including women, children and the elderly. […] These people have already suffered extreme hunger, and if this situation continues the damage from hunger will be irreversible."

Later in October, the one humanitarian organisation and local social media updates, started to speak out publicly about Houthi-Saleh obstructions to the delivery of medical humanitarian assistance to Ta'izz. On 30 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces denied access to medical aid providers carrying oxygen tanks for hospitals and medical clinics in Ta'izz. From late October/early November 2015, the Panel began hearing that hospitals and medical facilities in Ta'izz had run out of oxygen tanks and patients requiring artificial respiration were dying from a lack of the tanks, which were not being replaced due to the Houthi-Saleh forces siege on the city and its entrance routes.[38] Thawra Hospital, Arrawda Hospital and Algomhori Hospital in Ta'izz ran out of medical supplies and fuel to run the generators in the hospitals. During this time, a local doctor stated on social media that he

[37] WFP (29 October 2015) "WFP Warns Of Deepening Hunger In Southern Yemen City Of Ta'izz" at, https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-warns-deepening-hunger-southern-yemen-city-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[38] Two humanitarian organisations and multiple reports on local social media.

was now asking his patients in Ta'izz, who required dialysis, to bring 20 litres of fuel with them to the hospital if they wanted to receive their dialysis treatment, due to the fact the hospital was running out of fuel stores. The Houthi-Saleh forces siege on water into Ta'izz, beginning on 18 August 2015, also had impacted the ability of hospitals to provide medical assistance.

Annex 50: Houthi-Saleh attacks on medical facilities, aid organizations and humanitarian offices

Overview: The Panel was told of multiple instances of Houthi-Saleh forces intensively targeting medical infrastructure and healthcare staff, severely affecting the capacity of the country's healthcare structure to respond to the context. United Nations personnel told the Panel that humanitarian offices, particularly in Aden, had suffered from looting and temporary takeovers by Houthi-Saleh forces. Three different United Nations staff members told the Panel about the sale of aid on the black market by businessmen in connection to Houthi-Saleh forces.[39]

Attacks upon hospitals: Medical personnel in the southern part of the country told the Panel that hospital windows had been "blasted out" by shelling and bomb blasts. The Panel was told how Houthi-Saleh forces had taken over hospital wings and conducted street battles from within them in Aden; in Ta'izz the Panel was told by humanitarian organisations how Houthi-Saleh forces had damaged hospitals as a result of indiscriminate shelling and issues of proportionality as a result of attacking resistance positions close to hospital buildings.

In one such report, on 24-25 October 2015 and again on 8 November 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces indiscriminately shelled Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz, whilst fighting Resistance groups positioned near the hospital.[40]

In another attack in Ta'izz, the Panel was told by a humanitarian organisation, and corroborated by local social media reports, that on 25 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces shelled Thawra Hospital. The shelling was aimed at resistance forces who were located on the same hill as the Hospital. The attack damaged the hospitals intensive care unit.

Intensive Care Unit of Al Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz, shelled by the Houthi-Saleh forces in and around 24-25 October 2015 (left); Shelling of Al Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz on 8 November 2015 (right)

In an earlier attack in Hajjah, a humanitarian organisation told the Panel how a hospital in Harad, one of the few fully operational hospitals left in the area of Hajjah, had been shelled by Houthi-Saleh forces during mid-June 2015, and was rendered non-operational. On approximately 4-5 July 2015, an INGO medical team visiting the site of the bombed hospital in Harad, found itself under fire and had to flee the town.[41] The hospital and ambulance were also targeted and hit by stray bullets as Houthi-Saleh snipers were present in the surrounding area and fighting was ongoing.[42]

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[39] The Panel was able to obtain photographs of the aid being sold in Sana'a that had been posted by a local critic.

[40] Interview with a humanitarian organization based in Ta'izz, along with social media reporting on the incident.

[41] Refer to MSF Press Release (Dated 7 July 2015) at http://www.msf.org/article/yemen-msf-treats-dozens-wounded-after-attacks-markets-and-residential-areas [last accessed on 13 July 2015].

[42] MSF Media Report (July 2015) at http://www.msf.org.uk/country-region/yemen [last accessed on 13 July 2015].

Stealing of aid and medical supplies: Four humanitarian organisations, including three United Nations agencies, told the Panel how Houthi-Saleh forces had stolen medical supplies and had sold it on the black market, first when they had been based in Aden, and later, in Sana'a. In Aden, the Panel was told through a secondary source of statements attributed to a local activist about the impact of the black market sale of aid in Aden by Houthi-Saleh forces, where the price for a bag of wheat, which used to cost YR 5,000 (US $23) had increased to YR 15,000 ($70),

"Humanitarian aid usually fell into the hands of Houthi forces, who would in turn take this aid and sell it to the black market. I myself buy wheat from the black market. It's the only way to get basic goods. Otherwise, we would die."

Occupation of Humanitarian Organisations and Offices:

During the early period of its investigation, several United Nations agencies told the Panel that their offices have being temporarily taken over by Houthi-Saleh forces. In one particular instance, on 18 April 2015, the UNFPA-Yemen Office in Fajah Al-Dan, Sana'a, Office Guards had been injured during air strikes in the area. After the bombing, due to a lack of security, Houthi-Saleh forces occupied the UNFPA-Yemen Office for two weeks, in what they justified as a response to UN Agencies "lack of legitimacy within Yemen". A similar situation occurred to the UNDP Office, with similar justification for the take-over.[43]

Moreover, WHO Mobile Health Clinics were also targeted for looting during the same period.[44] WHO ambulances were looted, and the WHO Office was raided and one other unnamed, at its request, humanitarian organisation's warehouse was also raided.[45]

[43] Reported to the Panel during its investigation in Amman, Jordan, during May-June 2015.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Reported confidentially to the Panel during July 2015.

Annex 51: Resistance violations

Overview: The Panel was told of violations committed by the resistance in Aden and Ta'izz. Refugees from Aden told how local resistance had attacked residential areas for shelling, placed snipers and killed civilians moving around the city. The resistance had also been involved in summary extra-judicial execution, torture and defilement and mutilation of corpses. The Panel also heard one account of the resistance committing perfidy by dressing in Yemeni women's attire so as to operate by stealth. Furthermore, the Panel documented reports during December 2015, of resistance fighters in Ta'izz, obstructing the distribution of humanitarian assistance by shooting at trucks carrying aid.[46]

Attacks upon civilians: One refugee from Crater told the Panel that many young men took up arms and joined the resistance, but many of them had no idea of how to use or aim the weapons and often ended up shooting civilians. The same young man advised that guns became a currency amongst these young male fighters in Aden and that armed young resistance fighters used the weapons to loot and terrorise local people. The Panel was told by an older man based in Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, a former Aden taxi driver, that a group of young resistance fighters had robbed him at gunpoint and stolen his taxi. Two older women from Aden, based in the Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, confirmed to the Panel that the young men often had no idea how to use the weapons and killed many residents due to misfiring and crossfiring during battles with Houthi-Saleh forces.

In October 2015, the Panel began observing reports corroborating information provided by refugees as to looting and extortion. Individual groups within Resistance forces based in Aden started demanding money for protection from members of the local population.

The Panel was told by a United Nations staff member who had been based in Aden, that resistance groups had actively undertaken arbitrary arrest, summary extra-judicial execution, detention and torture of presumed or perceived dissidents and supporters of the Houthi-Saleh forces and/or the ex-President Saleh. The Panel was able to corroborate such information via social media reports and local news reports on such incidents, including obtaining photographic evidence of such incidents (refer to photographs below).

More recently, the Panel in following news reports has documented particular elements of the resistance, asserting moral orders and religious decrees on the local population, such as the segregation of women and men in tertiary institutions in Aden. There have also been social media reports during August 2015, of resistance groups being involved in the looting of property of civilians, particularly northern Yemenis based within Aden.

Two men arrested and killed summarily in Aden. Photograph posted online during December 2015 by a local activist

[46] Expatriate social media commentator in Ta'izz stated that all sides to the conflict in Ta'izz have blocked humanitarian assistance. In interviews with a United Nations agency, the Panel was also told that obstructions in the provision of humanitarian assistance had come from all sides to the ground fighting in Yemen.

Believed to be a captured and killed Houthi-Saleh forces-Saleh fighter's corpse being dragged behind a vehicle in Aden during late November 2015

Sale of aid in the black market: The Panel was able to obtain information and photographic evidence of the resistance's involvement in the sale of aid in Aden from online activists in Aden, along with receiving information from a United Nations staff member and a NGO staff member.

Photographs of aid from the UAE being sold in shops in Aden dated 4 October 2015 (top left, right); Photograph of food aid from Germany being sold in shops in Aden dated 30 April 2015 (bottom left)

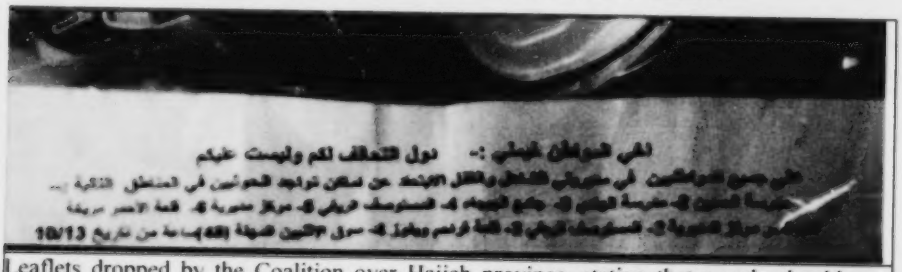
Annex 52: Coalition attacks on civilian objects, cities, villages and residential areas

1. Hajjah Airstrikes on Civilian Objects – Mosque, School, Heritage Structure (Palace), and a Health Clinic (dated 17 August 2015)

On Saturday, 17 August 2015, the Coalition dropped leaflets over Hajjah, warning residents to stay away from areas it intended to target for airstrikes, including a mosque, a school, a heritage structure and a health clinic.[47] The leaflet (below) is translated, as:

"Brother Yemeni Citizen, Coalition troops from and for you, All citizens of Al Shamal and Al Gafil Provinces should stay away from Houthi forces gathering places in these locations, including: 1. Hassien School; 2. Elhadi School; 3. Alhaga Mosque; 4. Rural clinic; 5. Province centre; 6. Mirakhia Ahmar Palace.

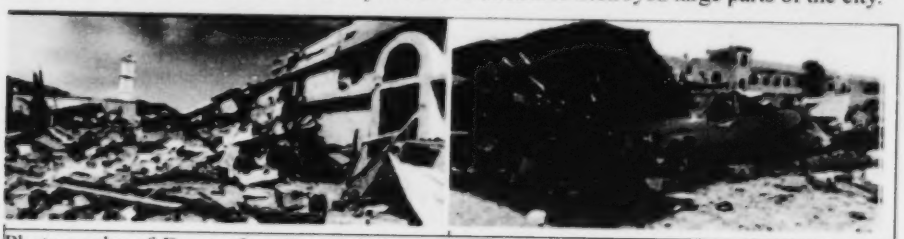
In Gafil Shimar province 1. Gafil Shimar Province centre; 2. Rural clinic; 3. Grahim yafouz Palace; 4 Althineen Mahli Market (Souq) for (48) hours from the date of 13 October."



Leaflets dropped by the Coalition over Hajjah province, stating that people should stay away from particular schools, a medical clinic, a palace, a market for a 48-hour period on 13 October 2015

2. Damt Airstrikes (dated 11 to 12 November 2015)

On Wednesday and Thursday, 11 to 12 November 2015, the Coalition conducted multiple targeted airstrikes on the city of Damt, a town near Yemen's southern province of al-Dhalea. The Coalition undertook 65 airstrikes over a 24-hour period. The airstrikes destroyed large parts of the city.[48]



Photographs of Damt after the Coalition target multiple airstrikes on the city from 11-12 November 2015. Photographs uploaded on social media

[47] Leaflet uploaded by an activist on social media. Local media sources on social media provided information on the airstrike attacks.

[48] Cihan (8 November 2015) "Pro-Houthi forces recapture town in southern Yemen" at. http://en.cihan.com.tr/en/pro-Houthi-Saleh forces-forces-recapture-town-in-southern-yemen-1933032.htm [last accessed on 12 November 2015].

3. Bombing of Faj Attan in Sana'a, Yemen (dated 20 April 2015)

On Monday, 20 April 2015, the Coalition undertook targeted airstrikes on a Scud missile base in Sanaa, which triggered a large explosion killing 25 people and wounding almost 400. The blast hit the base on Faj Attan mountain, beside Hadda district, where the presidential palace and many embassies are located, blowing out the windows of homes for a number of kilometers beyond the site.[49]

The incident was stated to be "the largest recorded number of civilian deaths and injuries from aerial explosive weapons took place in Sana'a [...]."[50] Residential homes near the site were flattened.[51] The shockwaves were felt up to four miles away, and local Red Cross workers said that civilian casualties were spread throughout the city as windows were shattered and debris was scattered across Sana'a.[52]

First Screen shots at the explosion Time: 06 Seconds[53]

Time: 06 (Explosion)

Time: 07 (about 1 second after Explosion)

Time: 07 (about 2 second after Explosion)

Time: 10 (about 4 second after Explosion)

[49] Reuters (21 April 2015) "Air strike on missile base in Yemen capital kills 25, wounds hundreds" at **http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/04/21/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0NB0R820150421 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].**

[50] State of Crisis Report (2015), developed by Action on Armed Violence and OCHA Policy Development and Studies Branch, p. 7.

[51] The New York Times (20 April 2015) "At Least 25 Die as Airstrike Sets Off Huge Blast in Yemen," at www.nytimes.com/2015/04/21 /world/middleeast/sana-yemen-explosion html [last accessed 28 August 2015].

[52] The Associated Press, posted by The Guardian (20 April 2015) "Air strikes in Yemen damage homes,", www.the-guardian.com/world/2015/apr/20/yemen-sanaa-air-strike- homes-damage-saudi-coalition [last accessed 28 August 2015]. Yemen Times (21 April 2015) "At least 40 killed in violence attacks on Sana'a," at www.yementimes.com/en/1875/news/5055/At-least-40-killed-in-violent-attacks-on- Sana%E2%80%99a.htm [last accessed 28 August 2015].

[53] Source: Samer Habib, at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_iz45MZ4QXU [last accessed on 17 October 2015].

Time: 12 (about 6 second after Explosion)	Time: 12 (about 6 second after Explosion) The blast reaches the cameraman

First Screen shots at the explosion Time: 06 Seconds, the dashed arc in Blue shows the shock wave that is propagating towards the city rising dust within its passage. The wave moves at a speed of sound i.e. 330 meters per second.

Screen shot at Time: 07 Seconds (about 1 second after Explosion), the dashed arc in Blue shows the position of the shock wave reaching population areas more than 330 meters from the impact.

Screen shot at Time: 10 Seconds (about 4 second after Explosion), the wave is about 1500 meters from the explosion point within the populated area.

Screen shot at Time: 12 Seconds (about 6 second after Explosion), the wave is about 2100 meters from the explosion point within the populated area and is about to hit the cameramen.

The wave has reached the cameraman who was seriously wounded.

4. Airstrikes on Non-Military Factories (dated 31 March, 12 September and 29 October 2015)

On Monday evening on 31 March 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes upon the National Cement Company (NCC) located in Wadi Sa'an area, Musaymir district, of Lahj governorate. At least ten people were killed and thirteen injured. Nine employees who were on a bus at the time of the airstrikes, had been preparing to leave work and they along with at least one truck driver working for a wholesaler were killed immediately.[54] Two truck drivers were unable to be found.

An assessment conducted by ARES Conflict Damage Assessment YEM049 stated that it had determined with high confidence that at least one of the munitions which struck Site YEM049 was a Hakim A series precision guided munition, very likely delivered by a United Arab Emirates Air Force (UAEAF) Dassault Mirage 2000-9 or F-16E/F 'Desert Falcon' fighter.[55]

Photograph of NCC immediately after the airstrike on 31 March 2015	Photograph of Yemany Dairy and Beverage Factory immediately after the airstrike on 31

[54] Ali Al-Ahdal, the marketing manager and spokesperson of NCC (Wednesday, 1 April 2015).
[55] Provided to the Panel by a confidential source.

	March 2015 – Photograph Courtesy of HRW (2015) at https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/yemen-factory-airstrike-killed-31-civilians-0 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].

Also on Monday, 31 March 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes upon a dairy factory in Yemen, killing at least 31 civilians and wounding a further 11. The Yemany Dairy and Beverage factory is located outside Yemen's Red Sea port of Hodaida. The Yemany Dairy and Beverage factory was a multi-building compound, located approximately 7 kilometers outside of the Red Sea coast.[56]

5. Airstrikes on Harad marketplace on 4 July 2015

In its investigations in Djibouti, the Panel met with a young third country national male/youth, who described being hit twice during an air strike on a Harad Market, in Harad, during early July 2015. The attack was reported by *Medecins Sans Frontieres* (MSF) as having taken place on 4 July 2015, in Beni Hassan Market and in the evening at the breaking of the fast of Ramadan. MSF stated that 67 civilians were killed as the result of the air strike; MSF had incidentally also treated the young man with whom the Panel spoke.[57] The young man stated of the incident,

"[…] I was hit by a strike, hit by sharp metal. It was in Harad, on the border with Saudi Arabia. The thing that hit me came from the air, from the Saudi air force. I was unconscious from the first blast of the strike. I had been walking on the street, I had nothing with me. I got burns from the first blast. There were many people around when it landed and exploded, then in the second explosion, small pieces hit all over and cut me.

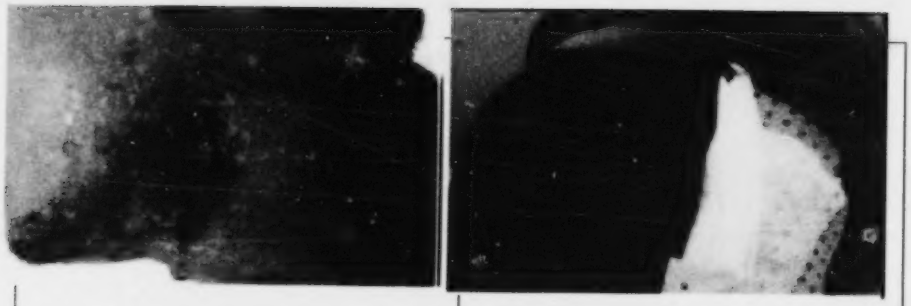
[…] It was a place with houses and shops. The Houthi forces were not there. There was nothing there, no barracks, only normal people. The bomb strikes had been on and off, but suddenly it became more rapid."

The young man sustained severe injuries to his neck and damage to his carotid artery, along with burns and shrapnel wounds to his back, arms and legs.

The air strike on Harad Market was only one amongst several such attacks that occurred during early July 2015. On 6 July 2015, 23 civilians were also injured as the result of an air strike that took place in Alfayush market, Lahij governorate.

[56] Information documented on social media by local journalists and reported on by HRW, at Courtesy of HRW (2015) at https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/yemen-factory-airstrike-killed-31-civilians-0 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].

[57] Refer to MSF Media Statement (dated 6 July 2015) "Yemen: Hundreds Wounded in Attacks on Markets and Residential Areas" at http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/yemen-hundreds-wounded-attacks-markets-and-residential-areas [last accessed on 3 September 2015].



Photograph of Injuries to Third Country National (Ethiopian) Youth taken by the Panel during its investigations in Djibouti

Annex 53: Coalition attacks on civilian gatherings and groups

1. Airstrikes on wedding party 1

On Monday, 28 September 2015, Coalition airstrikes fired two missiles at and hit a wedding party hall in Wahijah village, outside of al-Mokha, in Yemen, killing at least 135 people, including 12 children. Many more were wounded and seriously injured. The Panel was told that the exact death toll had been difficult to ascertain due in part to the fact that the bodies of the victims were "badly mangled".[58]

The attack on the wedding came one day after residents in two villages - Bani Zela and Zaytaa - near Yemen's border with Saudi Arabia – were attacked by air strikes on Sunday, 27 September 2015, killing more than 50 people.

2. Airstrikes on wedding party 2

On Wednesday, 7 October 2015, Coalition airstrikes hit a house south of Sana'a, killing approximately 23 people who were attending a wedding party. The attack took place in Dhamar Province, about 50 miles south of Sana'a, upon the house of father of three sons who were due to be married in a joint ceremony on Wednesday night.

The airstrikes took place as the brides arrived at the house. Bodies were said to be lying in the yard, decapitated, and charred. 23 people were killed, with bodies lying under the rubble of the house.

[58] From a United Nations staff member. Refer also to the Save the Children Report, "NOWHERE SAFE FOR YEMEN'S CHILDREN - The deadly impact of explosive weapons in Yemen" (dated 2015).

United Nations Nations Unies

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COORDINATOR, STEPHEN O'BRIEN

STATEMENT ON YEMEN

I am deeply disturbed by the news of civilians being killed by coalition air strikes that hit a wedding party in Yemen's Dhamar Governorate yesterday. The Ministry of Public Health and Population reports that at least 47 civilians were killed, and 35 injured, among them many women and children.

Once again we are seeing the devastating impact of explosive weapons – used by all parties – in this conflict. Some 4,500 civilians have reportedly been killed or injured by explosive weapons in Yemen during the first seven months of this year: that is more than in any other country or crisis in the world during the same period.

International humanitarian law very clearly sets out the responsibilities of warring parties to protect civilians and to take every possible measure to avoid damage to homes and other civilian structures. With modern weapons technology there is little excuse for error.

Ninety-five per cent of the Yemeni people killed or injured by explosive weapons in towns or cities were civilians, according to a recent report, and more than half of all the air strikes occurred in towns or cities, often in densely populated areas, resulting in very high numbers of civilian casualties.

I call for a swift, transparent and impartial investigation into this incident. Real accountability for parties to conflict, whether they are States or non-State armed groups, is urgently needed, to ensure that the commitment under international law to protect civilians is meaningful.

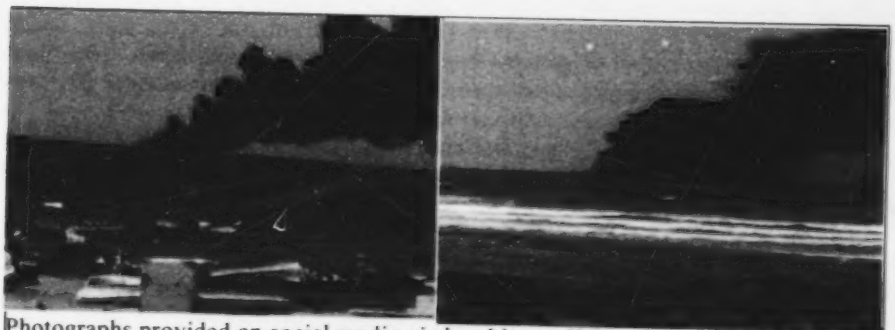
8 October 2015
New York

Annex 54: Coalition attacks on fishing vessels and dhows

Overview: The Panel has observed attacks upon fishing vessels and dhows within the Bab-al-Mandab. Between September and November 2015, the Panel documented 3 cases of attacks upon fishing vessels and dhows, and 2 cases of attacks upon fishing markets and their communities, causing the deaths of at least 115 fishermen.

1. Airstrikes on Indian Fishing Vessel on 8 September 2015

On Tuesday, 8 September 2015, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs reported that seven Indian nationals were missing after the Coalition hit their fishing boats (two boats respectively named *Asmar* and *Mustafa*) during an air strike off the coast of Yemen near Hodeidah. The vessels were traveling from Berbera in Somalia to Mokha in Yemen.[59]



Photographs provided on social media via local journalists

In an interview with the New Indian Express, members of the surviving Indian crew, stated:[60]

A crewmember of the *Asmar*: "We stayed out [in] the sea as we could see the planes hitting targets on the shore and smoke rising [...]"

A second crewmember of the *Asmar*: "[...] We raised the Indian flag on our boat when we saw the plane coming towards us hoping that it will stop them [...] but that didn't help [...] There was no warning, nothing".

The *Mustafa* crew tried to rescue the sailors from *Asmar*, who were in water from the shock of the blast:

A crewmember of the *Mustafa*: "We stayed in the area as we were tried to take on some of the men from Asmar in the water. Then plane came back and hit us."

[59] Protection Vessels International (16 September 2015) Weekly Maritime & Onshore Security Report 15 Sep 2015, at. Refer at, https://pvltd.com/news-insight/news/article/weekly-maritime-onshore-security-report-15-sep-2015.html [last accessed on 26 October 2015]. Also information posted by online media commentators.

[60] The New India Express (11 September 2015) "Surviving Indian Sailors Clinged to Gas Cylinder for Four Hours After Airstrikes Hit Boats" Refer at, http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/Surviving-Indian-Sailors-Clinged-to-Gas-Cylinder-for-Four-Hours-After-Airstrikes-Hit-Boats/2015/09/11/article3022756.ece [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

2. Airstrikes on Ogbaan and Kadmaan islands in the Red Sea

On Thursday, 22 October 2015, and Friday, 23 October 2015, Coalition airstrikes targeted and killed many fishermen, and wounded many others[61] on the Ogbaan and Kadmaan Islands, located within the Bab-el Mandab. The death toll from the attacks rose to 100 as wounded fishermen, who initially survived the airstrikes, died from the injuries they had sustained. On Tuesday, 27 October 2015, 15 corpses of fishermen who had died during the airstrike on their fishing boats, washed up upon the beach in Hodeida.

[61] Reuters (24 October 2015) "Several Yemeni fishermen killed in Saudi-led strikes – witnesses" at, http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/10/24/uk-yemen-security-idUKKCN0SI07C20151024 [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

Annex 55: Coalition air strikes on internally displaced persons and refugees

1. Air strike attack on Al-Mazrak IDP Camp near Harad, in Hajjah Governorate

On Monday, 30 March 2015, either a short time before or at approximately 11.00am, at least 45 refugees and IDPs were killed and over 200 displaced civilians injured from an air strike on Al-Mazrak camp near the border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.[62] A few days preceding the attack, five hundred families had arrived at the camp near the northern town of Harad. The civilians in the camp were newly arrived, having fled recently from militia fighting and air strikes in Sada'a. An NGO staff member told the Panel that before the air strikes, there had not been any fighting close to the camp. The Camp's entrance, clinic, food area, and administrative centre were destroyed during the air strikes. An NGO stated that it had treated 34 injured people at its hospital in Harad, and that 29 others had been pronounced dead upon arrival.

On 31 March 2015, in response to the attack, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator to Yemen advised that all the structures that had been hit within the IDP Camp, constituted civilian infrastructure. A statement from Yemen's Defence Ministry in respect to the attack advised that, "Saudi warplanes targeted one of four refugee camps in the Harad district, which led to the death and injury of several of its residents. The air strike targeted camp 1 in the Mazraq region, which houses around 4,000 refugees, leaving over 40 people dead – including women and children – and over 250 others injured."[63]

Photograph of Al-Mazrak Camp before the airstrikes on 30 March 2015, provided by social media activists

[62] OHCHR, "Yemen: The world must be prepared for rapid collapse into mass displacement crisis – UN expert" (8 April 2015). Refer also to IRIN (30 March 2015) "Yemen camp bombing – what you need to know," at www.irinnews.org/report/ 101295/yemen-camp-bombing-what-you-need-to-know [last accessed 16 September 2015].

[63] RT (30 March 2015) "'45 people killed, 65 injured': Yemen refugee camp hit by airstrike" at https://www.rt.com/news/245349-yemen-refugee-camp-strike/ [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

Annex 56: Indiscriminate coalition air strikes, issues of proportionality and lack of effective advance warning in Sa'dah

Overview: The Panel interviewed a variety of sources to obtain information on the situation in Sa'dah, along with the manner in which advance warning had been provided ahead of the Coalition attacks. In addition, the Panel obtained satellite imagery of Sa'dah from before 26 March 2015, and some two months after, to ascertain damage caused by airstrikes. Sa'dah satellite imagery showed that it has received the worst damage to civilian infrastructure of any of the cities within Yemen. Due to the fact that Houthi-Saleh forces have not been situated as a ground-fighting force conducting shelling in Sa'dah, all such damage has a high probability of having been caused by Coalition airstrikes. In addition, technicians analysing the circumference of craters left from strikes, analysed them as having been air-launched attacks.

Coalition targeting of Sa'dah: On 26 March 2015, the Coalition began air strikes on Sa'dah. Satellite imagery obtained by the Panel appears to show significant damage to civilian areas as a result of the air strikes. In particular, the alleged statement dated 8 May 2015, that the entire city of Sa'dah and Marran would be treated as "military targets," raises serious concerns around issues of proportionality, distinction and effective advance warning.[64] A United Nations assessment mission to Sa'dah during August 2015, confirmed the scope of the devastation. The assessment mission shared photographs of the city with the Panel.

On 14 April 2015, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, advised that recent strikes had hit residential areas and homes across five provinces.[65] In addition to the reports of civilian injury and casualty, throughout May-June and July-August 2015 investigative periods, several humanitarian organisations' told the Panel how their offices and warehouses had been either indirectly impacted or directly struck during air strikes, some of which appear to have been linked to non-supply of GPS coordinates to the Coalition[66] or as linked to air strikes on munitions sites close to civilian areas in which such organisations are based, including a warehouse supplying water equipment funded by the EU for an aid organisation project situated in Sa'dah.

Due to the fact that collective punishment of a civilian population is prohibited under all circumstances, including their allegiance or presumed/perceived allegiance to armed opposition groups - the targeting of the city of Sa'dah raises extremely serious concerns, including potential violations of the principles of precaution, proportionality and the principle of distinction.

During its initial investigation period of May-June 2015, a staff member of a UN agency who was based in Yemen at the time interviewed by the Panel, said that initially prior to the Coalition-led air strikes in Sa'dah, "Warning" leaflets were dropped across Sa'dah, perhaps an hour to two hours before the strikes were conducted". The same source, along with another UN staff member from a different agency stated that due to the fact that the attacks were occurring across an indiscriminate area, including civilian homes as well as schools and hospitals, and that it is an area of high illiteracy, the "leaflet drops" were deemed largely if not almost completely, ineffective as a warning mechanism or alert system.

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[64] Saudi Ministry of Defense, Brig. Gen. Ahmed al-Assiri, News Conference (9 May 2015) video clip, at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j38aLG9I_ec [Last accessed on 31 May 2015].

[65] Refer to OHCHR's Press Statement at http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16253&LangID=E (dated 21 July 2015) [Last accessed on 7 August 2015]; see also, http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15776 [Last accessed on 21 September 2015].

[66] In some instances, there have been claims that UN Offices GPS Coordinates had not been supplied to the Coalition. In other instances, there have been allegations that the UN supplied incorrect coordinates to the Coalition.

In more recent discussions with an independent expert of IHL, it was raised that even if leaflets had been dropped as an advance warning mechanism, the main cause of concern was that a whole governorate had been labelled a military target and as such a one to two hour warning or evacuation notice period was simply not enough time to allow civilians to safely evacuate an area.[67] A further confidential source told the Panel that Saudi Arabia had issued radio warnings approximately six or seven hours before the onset of air strikes in Sa'dah, also before the leaflet drops, but that, along with the short-time frame for such a large-scale evacuation, fuel shortages had impeded civilian's ability to leave the area within the prescribed timeframe.

During the Panel's May-June 2015 investigative period, a number of members of the United Nations humanitarian and INGO community in Yemen stated that as a result of the use of air strikes in Sa'dah, and the failure to provide an effective advance warning, they had been witnessing an unusual occurrence in the current situation of conflict, where they were experiencing "far higher levels of civilian casualties amongst women and children".[68] During the May-June 2015 investigative period, multiple sources inside Yemen, including medical personnel, told the Panel that the main cause of civilian casualties in Sa'dah was the air strikes. On 22 April 2015, local officials in Sa'dah declared the Governorate as a "Disaster State".

Photographs from Sada'a City, taken by MonaRelief dated 31 October 2015

[67] Meeting with a confidential source, dated 3 August 2015.

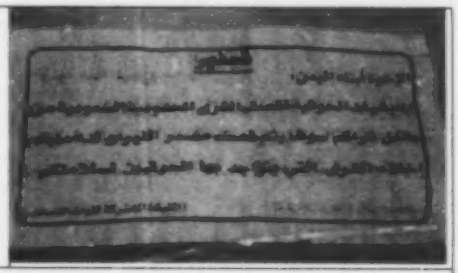
[68] In this respect, there has been and continues to be some variation in figures relating to civilian casualties between the different agencies. This is largely due to the fact that different agencies utilise different methods and sources for obtaining their data. It can be stated that casualty reports reliant on formal hospital figures are usually lower than actual casualty numbers. In Sa'dah, it can be assumed with some confidence that casualties have been underreported due to access problems for the majority of humanitarian response services.

Photographs taken by a UN assessment mission to Sa'adah in August 2015 (Photograph courtesy of a UN Agency staff member in Yemen)

During the Panel's July-August 2015 investigative period, in meetings with Yemeni refugees and third country nationals in Djibouti, the Panel was told that initial air strikes had occurred at certain times of day, but then it had become almost non-stop, across all times of the day and the night. Based upon analysis of satellite imagery, refer to satellite imagery provided in the annex, Sa'dah has suffered the most with 226 destroyed buildings identified on 22 May 2015, in less than three months of coalition campaign. Harradh and Midi port which are small in size and without military structures visible have also been highly affected by bombing especially in congested areas.

This pattern was not limited to areas of the north of the country, Yemeni refugees from Aden with whom the Panel spoke, also stated that the air strikes "kill everyone, woman, man and child, with the sharp pieces of metal."[69]

Photograph of Leaflet dropped across Sada'a prior to airstrikes from March 2015 [Albawaba.com, accessed at, http://www.albawaba.com/loop/leaflet-dropped-yemen%E2%80%99s-villages-warning-people-leave-coalition-strikes-726738, (last access on 29 September 2015)]



Warning

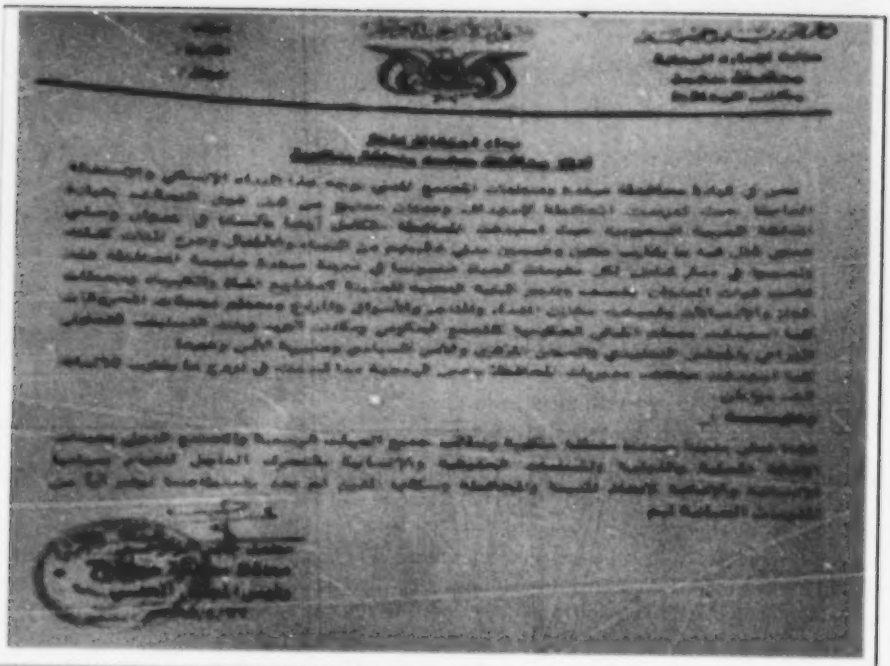
Brothers sons of Yemen

Houthi-Saleh forcess Militias are shelling Saudi villages along the borders, from your villages.

We are going to shell the origin of the shelling.

Therefore, for your safety, you have to evacuate the villages where Houthi-Saleh forcess are present.

[69] Panel of Experts on Yemen Interview with Yemeni Refugees in Markazi Camp in Obock, Djibouti, during July-August 2015.



Urgent appeal for help

Designation of Sa'dah governorate as a disaster zone

We, citizens and residents of Sa'dah governorate and civil society organizations, hereby make this humanitarian appeal for urgent relief. Coalition forces led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have systematically been carrying out the governorate in a savage and barbaric onslaught against its land and people in their entirety. More than 250 civilians have been killed, most of them women and children. Hundreds have been injured. The attacks have caused massive destruction of all basic infrastructure, particularly in the city of Sa'dah, the capital of the governorate. The residents have been left deprived and destitute by the collapse of infrastructure, including water, electricity, gas and communications facilities. They have also witnessed food warehouses, shops, markets, farmland and most fuel stations. They have targeted most government buildings, including the government complex, the Post Office, the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank, the Electricity Control, the Central Prison, the Political Security building and the Directorate of Security.

Other districts have been attacked in the same barbaric manner, displacing tens of thousands.

We therefore declare the city of Sa'dah as a disaster zone and urge all the government agencies, the international community, local and international relief organizations and rights organizations to intervene swiftly and help ease the humanitarian and relief sufferings by coming to the aid of the city, the governorate and their residents. If we have not consulted, we are no longer able to provide

(Signed) Muhammad Libis **al-Houthi**

Governor, Sa'dah governorate

Chair of the Local Council

22 April 2015

Annex 57: Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb

Overview: The Panel documented many human rights violations within Ibb, largely tied to civil and political rights, but also related to the strong resistance Houthi-Saleh forces encountered within Ibb from protestors and anti-Houthi demonstrators.

Houthi-Saleh forces have used military camps across the parts of the country it controls, using them as prisons for opponents, including the Sixth Regional Military Command 1st Armored Division, weapons stores at Nuqum Mountain, Attan Mountain in Sana'a, and Hirran Mountain in Dhamar, Al-Anad military base in Lahej Governorate, and Hadeed Mountain in Aden city. In addition to Amran and Ibb sports stadium, Al-Saleh Park, Arwa school, Al-Saqr club in Ta'izz city, the Officers club in Hodiedah, Guest House in Dhamar, and government complexes in Abyan, Shabwa and Al-Baidha Governorates.[70]

Human Rights violations in Ibb: Houthi-Saleh forces expanded their control beyond Sana'a, entering into Ibb during October 2014.[71] Ibb was one of the provinces that strongly resisted the Houthi-Saleh forces takeover.[72] Later, in their July 2015 retreat from Aden, Houthi-Saleh forces combatants who had been fighting in Aden re-entered Ibb after being pushed out of Al-Dhalea. The initial entrance into Aden had also brought Houthi-Saleh forces combatants/fighters from Ta'izz, Ibb and Marib, already having been embedded in these areas. There have been reports or suggestions of Ibb being one of the areas for Houthi-Saleh forces-sleeper cells for the planned entrance into Aden.[73] Ibb has experienced strong protest and activism against the Houthi-Saleh forces, and with it high levels of arbitrary arrest and detention, along with allegations of the torture of detainees and at least one instance of defilement of a corpse of resistance/opposition fighters from Ibb.[74]

Ibb is of strategic importance for the Houthi-Saleh forces, and the Panel finds with a high degree of probability that it is one of the main transit routes for the arms market. Reports suggest that humanitarian aid is also currently being channeled through and sold in Ibb and Sana'a by the Houthi-Saleh forces and potentially serves as a source of revenue for small arms sales/market.[75] Ibb also appears to be one of the locations from where Houthi-Saleh forces have had sustained recruitment of child soldiers.[76]

On Saturday, 14 February 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces killed and wounded several protestors in Ibb, with one source suggesting the deaths of 26 civilians.[77] Local activists said they had been responding to the death on Saturday of **Saleh al-Bashiri**, who as detained by Houthi gunmen breaking up an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces protest in Sanaa two weeks before. Saleh al-Bashiri had

[70] The Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV),International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group: Report in full (28 September 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/international-report-documents-crimes-committed-al-houthi-militia-saleh-group-report [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[71] Al Jazeera (20 October 2015) "Yemen's Houthis push south into Ibb" at, http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/10/yemen-houthi-saleh forces-push-south-into-ibb-20141020146214761 70.html [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[72] Panel monitoring trends from Ibb from online communications about the type of events being arranged, undertaken and arrests as a result of these planned events.

[73] Social media communications between activists within Ibb.

[74] Social media information provided by an activist in response to defilement/mutilation of a corpse, also providing photographic evidence of the corpse (as attached in annex).

[75] Panel analysis based upon protestor commentary on social media sites.

[76] Multiple social media reports of children having been taken and women protesting to try and get their children back from Houthi-Saleh forces.

[77] Reuters (14 February 2015) "Clashes between Shi'ite Houthis and Sunnis in Yemen leave 26 dead" at, http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/14/us-emirates-yemen-idUSKBN0LI06H20150214 [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

been and released from custody to a hospital with signs of torture on his body and died shortly after.[78]

On Sunday, 22 February 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted **President Hadi's nephew** in Ibb en route to Aden. President Hadi's nephew was released later through tribal mediation.[79]

On Saturday, 7 March 2015, protests in Ibb were dispersed by Houthi-Saleh forces, causing a number of casualties and taking at least four protestors into their custody.[80]

On Thursday, 12 March 2015, Yemeni women and men protested in Ibb for the release of their children taken by the Houthi-Saleh forces as child combatants.[81]

On Wednesday, 25 March 2015, Yemeni civilians gathered outside the governor's building in Ibb city to protest against the Houthi-Saleh forces. On Friday, 27 and Saturday, 28 March 2015, there were further protests in Ibb against Houthi-Saleh forces.[82]

On Tuesday, 7 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces tanks from the Hamza Military Camp in Ibb, targeted the Rashidi school in Ibb, killing two students and wounding many others.[83] On Wednesday, 8 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces laid siege to a pro-legitimacy demonstration in Ibb.[84]

On Saturday, 11 April 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces shelled the house of an opposing tribal leader, **Sheikh Noman Albarah**, in Al-Gafr, Ibb, for refusing to cooperate with them.[85]

On Thursday, 16 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces set up checkpoints on both sides of the Ibb/Ta'izz border. By at least Wednesday, 22 April 2015, aid in the form of wheat began to be sold in the markets in Mafraq, Jibla and Ibb, intended for distribution in Al-Dhalea.[86]

On Saturday, 2 May 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces militias attacked several villages in Makhader province in Ibb city, demolishing a religious school and several civilian homes.[87]

On Saturday, 24 October 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces imprisoned the organisers of the water march in Ibb.[88] On Monday, 26 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces raided the office of the **Director of Finance of Ibb** with 30 gunmen and kidnapped him.[89] On Tuesday, 27 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted a young woman on her way to the hospital in Modheikkerah in Ibb.[90] On Thursday, 29 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces shelled Odain Village in Ibb.[91] On Saturday, 31 October 2015, five youth activists were detained and tortured in the intelligence security prison by the Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb.[92]

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[78] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.
[79] Ibid.
[80] Ibid.
[81] Ibid.
[82] Ibid.
[83] Ibid.
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid.
[86] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.
[87] Ibid.
[88] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.
[89] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.
[90] Ibid.
[91] Ibid.
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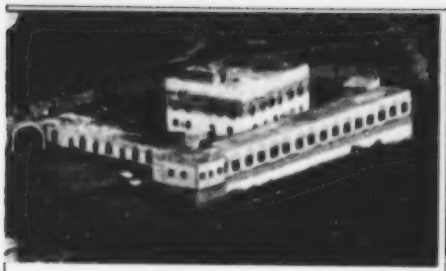
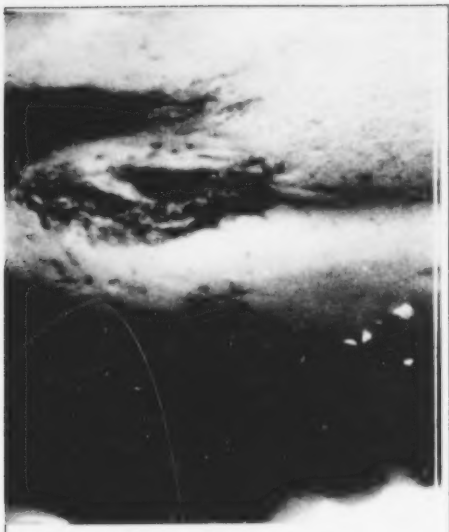


Houthi-Saleh forces-Saleh forces destruction of political opponents homes in Ibb, dated 14 October 2015. Photographs supplied by local social media activists and critics in Ibb

Asaqaf and 30 other activists abducted by Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb for planning a water march to Ta'izz, in order to break the siege on the city, on 11 October 2015

Protestors in Ibb stage public demonstration against the Houthi-Saleh forces dated 8 March 2015

	Defilement of the corpse of a resistance fighter in Hazm Alodain, Ibb. Photographs supplied by local social media critics from Ibb

Annex 58: Houthi-Saleh abductions, arbitrary detention and enforced or involuntary disappearances

Overview: Since taking over Sana'a, Ibb and Ta'izz, Houthi-Saleh forces have undertaken a number of measures to control dissent, criticism and the civil and political rights of residents within the cities. Serious breaches of human rights law have occurred with multiple cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, summary extra-judicial execution, and disappearances.

Human Rights Breaches by Characteristic	No. of Specific Incidents, Multiple/Systemic Prevalence Recorded or Observed
Structural Measures Suppressing the Freedom of Expression	22 (NGOs shut down by an asset freeze); 1 Decree silencing criticism of the Houthi-Saleh regime in Sana'a; 1 woman stopped from participating in Peace Talks from Sana'a; 1 Human Rights Organisation removed from participation in Peace Talks by President Hadi
Arbitrary arrest and detention	19 (specific cases, but believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence)
Custodial Death	**Multiple/Pattern**
Summary judicial execution	**Multiple** (Panel heard reports on many occasions)
Sniper Shootings	11 (specific cases, but believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence in Aden and Taiz)
Breach of the Right to Health	2 **Multiple/Systemic** (cases in Aden and Taiz)
Breach of the Right to Life	2 **Multiple/Systemic** (cases in Aden and Taiz)
Torture and the Defilement of Corpses	5 (including 2 cases of defilement; torture believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence)
Child Recruitment	**Multiple/Systemic**
Sexual Violence	**Multiple/Pattern**

The Panel has followed media representations of the ongoing human rights context, along with interviewing and communicating with United Nations staff who have been monitoring the human rights context, local activists and online communities who provide commentary on the human rights situation on the ground.

Violations of Civil and Political Rights: After obtaining control of Sana'a during September 2014, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted a tribal elder, **Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Ghalib**, who had been a vocal critic of their expansion in Yemen. He was taken to an unknown location and is presumed to have been disappeared.[93] Since late March 2015, arbitrary arrests and detentions increased, along with the disappearance of journalists, opponents or perceived political opposition.[94] Houthi-Saleh forces have been holding at least 13 journalists who were forcibly disappeared in Sana'a. Two journalists were killed in Dhamar province after they were apprehended by the group while they

[93] Alkarama (29 August 2015) "International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances: Snapshot on a Widespread Practice" at. http://en.alkarama.org/1841-international-day-of-the-victims-of-enforced-disappearances-snapshot-on-a-widespread-practice [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[94] Panel trend analysis of prevalence of such cases.

were in their own way back from covering an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces tribal meeting in Hada'a district, Dhamar province, northern Yemen. And another two journalists were held captive in a complex controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces. According to claims of witnesses, Houthi-Saleh forces used this complex for military purposes and it has been targeted by Coalition air strikes. The two journalists along with other detainees were killed as a result of the airstrikes on the complex.[95] Houthi-Saleh forces' have blocked more than 36 news websites and broken into more than 14 offices and headquarters of some media outlets that they took over along with their contents.[96] Most of the media outlets the group raided are anti-Houthi-Saleh forces and others belong to Yemeni Islah opponent Party.[97]

On Sunday, 1 March 2015, two of the five men arrested during anti-Houthi-Saleh forces demonstrations in Ibb on Saturday, 28 February 2015, were released by the Houthi-Saleh forces.[98] Journalist **Aziz Al-Samei** and **Dr. Faris Fuad Al-Banna**, had been kidnapped along with three others in Ibb city at the Al-Suhool checkpoint during a demonstration at 12pm on Saturday, 28 February 2015. **Ammar Al-Hamati**, **Hesham Al-Faqih**, and **Mohammad Al-Dhubiani** status is not known and they are presumed to have been disappeared.[99]

Mr Abdulrahman Maudha, an activist who was kidnapped by the Houthi-Saleh forces on Tuesday, 10 February 2015, died on Saturday, 28 February 2015, at the University of Science and Technology Hospital. Mr Maudha was released from captivity on Tuesday, 17 February 2015, but died as the result of a severe lung infection caught during his detention as a result of being tortured. Before he died, Mr Maudha had told his colleagues that he had been held at one of Ali Mohsen's homes in Sana'a.[100]

On Thursday, 26 February 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces took a large number of young men from youth marches in Sana'a. **Mr Naif Al-Nashri**, one of the abducted youth, was released the next day and said he had been tortured while in custody.[101]

On Saturday, 14 February 2015, an activist, **Mr Ahmad Hazza**, general secretary of the Rafdh, or "Rejection" Movement, along with two others were kidnapped from an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces protest in Sana'a by Houthi-Saleh forces, and are presumed to have been disappeared.[102]

On Wednesday, 12 August 2015, **Mr Abdul Kader al-Guneid** was disappeared by Houthi-Saleh forces. Mr al-Guneid, a 66-year old doctor and human rights activist from Taiz, managed to post a last tweet on his Twitter account before he was dragged barefoot from his home in Yemen by plainclothes gunmen. Mr al-Guneid's Twitter post read, "Houthi-Saleh forces militiamen are at my house". Then, his Twitter feed fell silent. Mr al-Guneid's wife saw him being taken away by men she said she recognised as among the Houthi-Saleh forces rebels controlling their hometown of Taiz.[103] His family has not seen or heard from him since.[104]

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[95] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[96] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[97] Mwatwana Organisation (18 October 2015) "Houthi authority: A dark era in history of Yemeni press" at, http://mwatana.org/en/21102015438 [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[98] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[99] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[100] Yemen Times (2 March 2015) "Islah Leaders Kidnapped, Accused By Houthis Of Al-Qaeda Ties" at, http://www.yementimes.com/en/1864/news/4939/Islah-leaders-kidnapped-accused-by-Houthi-Saleh forcess-of-Al-Qaeda-ties.htm [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[101] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[102] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[103] HRW (6 August 2015) "Yemen: Houthis Abduct Rights Activist - Doctor's Whereabouts Unknown" at, https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/08/06/yemen-houthis-abduct-rights-activist [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[104] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

Mr Al-Guneid who was disappeared from his home on Wednesday, 12 August 2015

A journalist/writer, Mr Mahmood Yassin, tortured in Ibb for participating in a planned initiative to take water to Taiz, on Wednesday, 21 October 2015

A long string of activists, journalists and politicians have disappeared in Yemen since September 2014.[105] There have been dozens of reports about people being arbitrarily detained for different periods of time.[106] During August 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces rebels reportedly detained several leading members of the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Islah party[107] - Islah said the leaders were kidnapped from the party's Student Department in Sana'a, located on Rabat Street. The four men are **Ali Al-Hadma**, **Mohammad Al-Sabri**, youth activist **Anwar Al-Himyari**, and **Habib Al-Ariqi** - some of whom were later released.[108] **Mohammad Al-Imad**, a leading figure in the Islah Party, said that at least three vehicles filled with Houthi-Saleh forces wearing security forces uniforms besieged the Student Department and took the men.[109]

> "They took them to secret prisons," he said. "We asked most of the police stations in the Capital Secretariat and we could not locate any of them. We are sure that they have been disappeared."

More recently, on Saturday, 24 October 2015, **Mr Mohammed Al-Adeel**, Head of the Arabic Language Department at Amran University was disappeared by Houthi-Saleh forces forces in Sana'a.[110]

[105] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[106] Ibid.

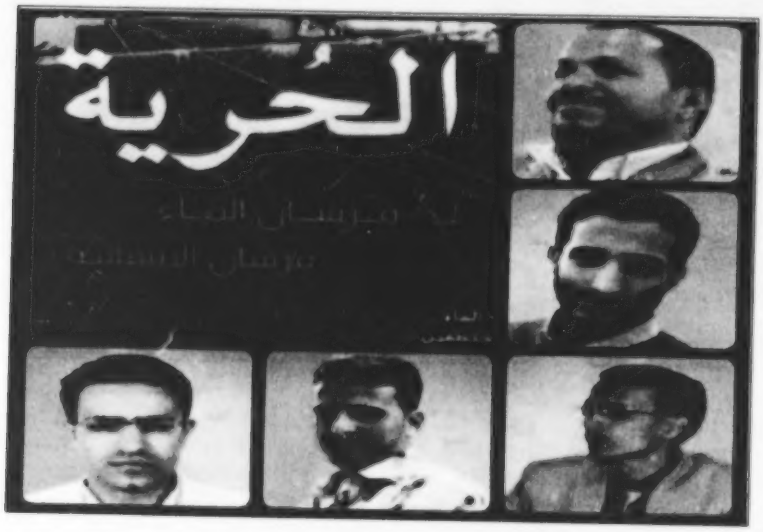
[107] Memo – Middle East Monitor (10 August 2015) "Yemen's Muslim Brotherhood condemns arrest of its leaders" Refer at, https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/news/middle-east/20326-yemens-muslim-brotherhood-condemns-arrest-of-its-leaders [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[108] The World Post (14 August 2015) "Doctor Who Tried To Tell World About Yemen's War Pays Heavy Price" at, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/yemen-twitter-abdul-kader-al-guneid_55cd0a81e4b0399742ef3e1f [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[109] Ibid.

[110] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

On 5 November 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces Officials announced that social media sites, Facebook and Twitter would be monitored for critics of the regime, increasing concerns around Freedom of Expression and the potential for further critics of the regime to face arbitrary arrest and detention and/or disappearance.[111]



[111] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

Annex 59: Six grave violations against children in conflict: recruitment or use of children as soldiers

Nearly one third of fighters in the armed groups involved in the Yemen conflict are under 18.[112] Houthi-Saleh forces are responsible for the vast majority. Houthi-Saleh forces post many of the boys at checkpoints in Sana'a after they ousted the internationally recognised government from the capital in September last year.[113] Many could be seen riding on armoured vehicles and guarding seized government buildings.[114] Child soldiers reportedly receive salaries, although it is not clear whether it is on the same scale as adults.[115] In Ta'izz, Resistance forces were also using children to man checkpoints.[116]

The Panel heard numerous accounts by UN personnel and Yemeni civilians/refugees of the active recruitment of child soldiers within Yemen, which is stated to be largely due to the influence and activities of Popular Committees.[117] United Nations officials told the Panel that, children as young as six to eight years are regularly seen, especially near checkpoint areas, "dragging Kalashnikovs, taller than them."[118]

In this regard, the Panel had the opportunity to meet with Yemeni refugees in Djibouti, many of who (approximately 15-20 individuals) had experienced or witnessed attempts to recruit their children or those of their neighbours. For one such woman, fear or recruitment of her teenage son had been one of the main reasons for fleeing Yemen when she had, during April 2015. In this context, a variety of sources, United Nations and refugees, told the Panel that the Houthi-Saleh forces are using children as fighters, along with as a means of communication between groups of fighters and as couriers.

A Yemeni woman resident in Djibouti City, during a focus group meeting with urban women refugees in the city, told the Panel that her 15 year old son had been subject to the Houthi recruitment process. She described how the Houthis forces in her area would offer children and youth meals and food to entice them out of their homes; they would then be given leaflets and written materials of a political nature, referencing the Houthis as "good" and other actors/groups as "bad". The children and minors would be given the guns of the Houthis combatants and allowed to carry them around; they were also allegedly given keys by the Houthis, to wear in a similar manner to a necklace on a chain. The minors were advised that these keys were the keys to the gates or door to paradise and if the children died during fighting, they had no reason to fear, as with this key they could enter paradise and the Houthis would be there to open the door for them. Another young Yemeni boy, interviewed along with his mother in Markazi Camp, in Obock in Djibouti, told the Panel that,

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[112] UNICEF Country Information – Yemen (2 October 2015), "Six months of violence in Yemen leave more than 500 children dead, some 1.7 million at risk of malnutrition: UNICEF" at, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_85714.html [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[113] Panel interviews with United Nations agency staff from two organisations, along with one Yemeni activist who sighted child combatants being used at checkpoints. The Panel also conferred with local human rights actors. All figures are official ones provided by the United Nations.

[114] Ibid.

[115] Ibid.

[116] The National World (11 October 2015) "Mother mourns for son recruited as one of the Houthis' child soldiers" at, http://www.thenational.ae/world/middle-east/mother-mourns-for-son-recruited-as-one-of-the-houthis-child-soldiers [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

[117] In this context, child recruitment has been undertaken and ongoing since before the recent conflict and is currently being undertaken by armed groups supporting Saleh and also those supporting President Hadi.

[118] This account was substantiated by a former Yemeni diplomat who had departed Sana'a, who told the Panel that he/she witnessed child solders at checkpoints on leaving the country by road.

"[...] It was in April [2015], they closed on Thursday the school and on 1st April the bombing started. The boys from my school were protesting with banners, not fighting. We heard they take the young and give them guns, the Houthis, and hide behind them. They would take the children in Ta'izz, taking them in the evenings. I did not go out of the house in the evening. The Houthis kidnapped our neighbours' kids. The Houthis had a sign and were with the Police of Salah. [...]"

In the Panel's Focus Group Meeting[119] with Yemeni women in Djibouti City, Yemeni mothers' described their fear at the possibility of their children being recruited by the Houthi-Saleh forces and, in at least one case, a mother said that they had fled their town and eventually Yemen as her son was actively being targeted for recruitment.

The Panel was told how some of the Yemeni children were being used or instrumentalised in order to recruit other children. In this regard, the Panel was told that the Houthis-Saleh forces were using children to recruit other children from schools, by sending leaflets and books to read which included statements to the effect that in joining they would become "closer to God."

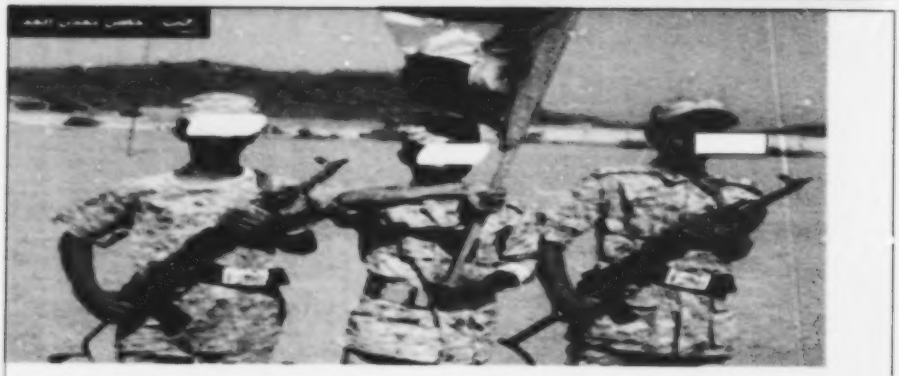
However, the Panel has also heard of an increase in abductions of children by the Houthi-Saleh forces. A United Nations staff member told the Panel that children were being abducted to serve as child soldiers in fighting units. A report written by the Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV) (September 2015), confirmed that child abduction cases have increased in areas under Houthis' control. Parents of abductees accuse the Houthis-Saleh forces of abducting their children and forcing them to join in fighting without their parents' knowledge or consent.[120]

In this regard, the Panel was also told by at least three sources that young third country nationals have been either sold into or co-opted into fighting for armed groups in Yemen. During its investigations in Djibouti, the Panel met with a group of young teenage Ethiopian men/youths, some of whom were minors. The Panel also met with staff members of IOM-Djibouti, who reported that trafficking networks in Yemen, were selling youths who could not pay them the fees required to be released from their custody, off to armed groups.

The Panel found it significant that several of the young Ethiopian men/youths had been maimed by gunshot wounds, albeit at least two of the cases in Obock had been deliberately shot by traffickers, both of whom stated that the traffickers "wore a police uniform" and provided the Panel with information that they also appear to have been connected to the Houthi-Saleh forces. An international NGO working with third country nationals in Yemen, confirmed that the traffickers in Yemen wear police uniforms and that if migrants cannot pay the trafficker fee to be released, they are sometimes sold off to armed groups as "fighters". This phenomenon appears to be more prevalent with young Somali men, who are deemed to be more "battle-hardy" than Ethiopian youths/minors. Several of the young Ethiopian nationals (both men and women), told the Panel that traffickers "pay-off" Houthi-Saleh forces at check-points in order to be able to pass with their "human cargo".

[119] A Focus Group Meeting or Workshop is a common methodology utilised for working with vulnerable groups, to deal with sensitive topics in a manner in which provides the participants with a safe environment to speak through issues and share information, that might otherwise be difficult to do. The Focus Group Meeting took place in the UNFPA-Djibouti Office and was with Yemeni urban unregistered refugees. It was the first such time the women had been gathered together to talk about their experiences in Yemen prior to them departing the country.

[120] The Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV),International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group. Report in full (28 September 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/international-report-documents-crimes-committed-al-houthi-militia-saleh-group-report [last accessed on 2 January 2016].



Photograph of young boys recruited by the Resistance within Yemen. All photographs provided online by social media commentators and critics from inside Yemen

Child soldiers killed in the conduct of ground hostilities within Yemen. Photographs uploaded by local activists on social media.

Photograph and Interview taken by the Panel in Obock MRC Centre, IOM-Djibouti, Djibouti, dated July 2015 – young Ethiopian third country national, probably coopted by an armed group and shot in the arm during crossfire or fighting.

Annex 60: Commercial obstruction and obstruction of humanitarian assistance by the coalition

Overview: The Panel conducted numerous interviews with United Nations agencies, INGOs, humanitarian organisations and international human rights organisations related to the situation of the blockade in Yemen. The Panel also met and spoke with Government Officials of several countries. In addition, the Panel obtained shipping records from Lloyds and undertook its own comparative analysis. The Panel also spoke with members of the Humanitarian Logistics Cluster in Yemen. The Panel has been analyzing the situation around the blockade since it began its investigations during April 2015.

Analysis: During June 2015, UN sources were stating that only 15 per cent of the pre-crisis volume of imports were getting through into Yemen.[121] Utilising data obtained from commercial sources, the Panel compared the number of ships arriving each month from 2014 and 2015 in Aden and Houdaidah [refer below], finding a decrease across both ports.

Some five days after the Coalition airstrikes began, the Coalition enforced an aerial and naval blockade, which caused large decreases and delays in commercial ships entering Yemeni ports. As a result, the import of food, aid or diesel and fuel oil to Yemen decreased and faced long delays, with hospitals, schools and water pumps closing down due to the lack of electricity supply. [122] During April, The food and fuel situation rapidly deteriorated as supply ships carrying wheat and fuel were refused entry at Hodeidah port.[123] In June, at the time of the Panel's trip to Amman, Jordan, an official of one member of the UN Family in Yemen, advised, that the only way to ensure that people in Yemen did not die of malnutrition, was to allow for commercial operations and the markets to function. In this context, the official noted:[124]

> "[…] *There is no way the humanitarian community can substitute that. Yemen, pre-conflict, had one of the worst nutritional situations. Now with the current conflict context, Yemen is very quickly deteriorating into a catastrophe of food security. Currently there are 12 million people who are food insecure and it is getting worse and worse every day. There is no other solution than for the commercial sector being allowed to work. The economy must be working. The economic embargo must be lifted to allow people to earn money; must lift the commercial embargo to ensure the economy functions.* […]"

The UN Official went on to advise:

> "[…] *In two-three-four months, children, women, elderly and sick will start dying from a lack of food. This is going to quickly spiral out of control. The population at large must not be punished like this en masse.*
>
> *The international community must accept the potential for collateral damage and accept the need for providing fuel, even if it means that they also end up fueling Houthi-Saleh forces tanks. The consequences of not doing so are unacceptable. The solution must be simple and independent.* […]"

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[121] Panel interviews with a senior United Nations Official working in Yemen.

[122] The Guardian, (5 June 2015) "Saudi-led naval blockade leaves 20m Yemenis facing humanitarian disaster", at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/05/saudi-led-naval-blockade-worsens-yemen-humanitarian-disaster [last accessed on 2 January 2016]; see also UK FCO Press Release (26 March 2015): The current situation in Yemen.

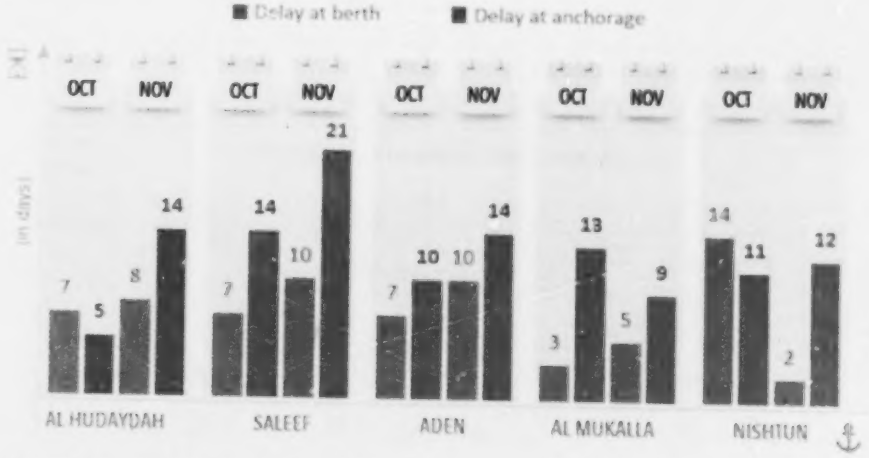
[123] MS Risk report on Yemen (15 April 2015), at http://www.steamshipmutual.com/Downloads/Loss-Prevention/SecurityAdvisory_Yemen_Bab-el_Mandeb_Strait_Apr15.pdf [last accessed on 26 December 2015.

[124] Panel Interview with a Senior Official from the UN Family in Yemen. The Interview took place in Amman, Jordan, and like most of the other such interviews with UN Officials and Personnel was undertaken on a confidential basis [Dated 9 June 2015].

More recently, a UNDSS Report dated 10 September 2015, advised that shipping to Yemen is "grinding to a halt as Saudi-led navy inspections hold up cargoes, shippers say, depriving it of desperately needed fuel and food as aid groups warn of famine." Another report noted that many shipping companies have stopped bringing cargo to Yemen and that those still willing to bring cargo faced incalculable delays and searches by the Coalition. [125]

The security system of authorisation and inspection put in place by the Coalition and President Hadi corresponds directly to the reduced shipping activity in the port of Al Houdaidah, the main entry of commercial products, but also the main port of entry for humanitarian shipments into the north of the country. Entry conditions were applied to all vessels calling at Yemeni ports. Vessels needed to obtain entry permission from the Ministry of Transport, through the local agent and/or receivers, prior to arrival. Entry to Yemeni territorial waters is permitted only following an inspection by the naval forces of Saudi Arabian-led Coalition. Once a vessel reaches the outskirts of Bab Al Mandab, the vessel must anchor pending completion of the inspection and approval of the port entry. [126]

It is as a result of these security procedures that delays have occurred at anchorage, as opposed to lesser delays caused by capacity or administrative-related delays at berth in ports within Yemen. [127] With somewhat of an exception from the port of Hodeidah due to the fact it was also targeted by airstrikes from the Coalition, which has also slowed berth procedures.



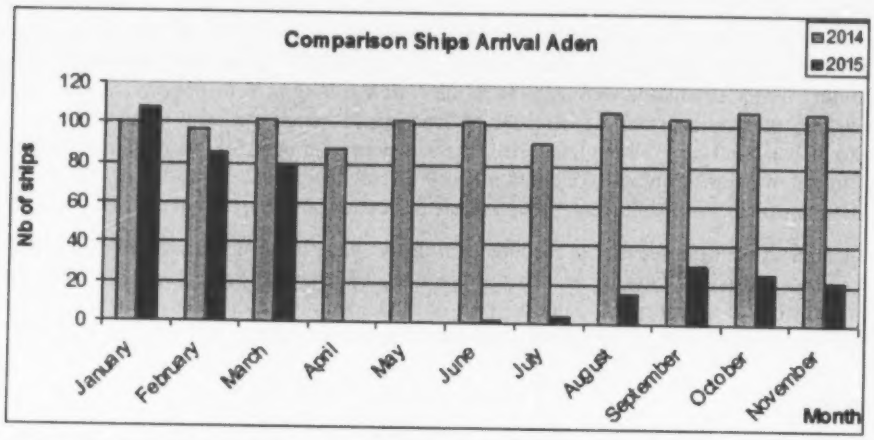
Source: MCCC, October and November 2015

[125] Information obtained from a US Naval Report on Humanitarian Situation and Commercial Shipping.

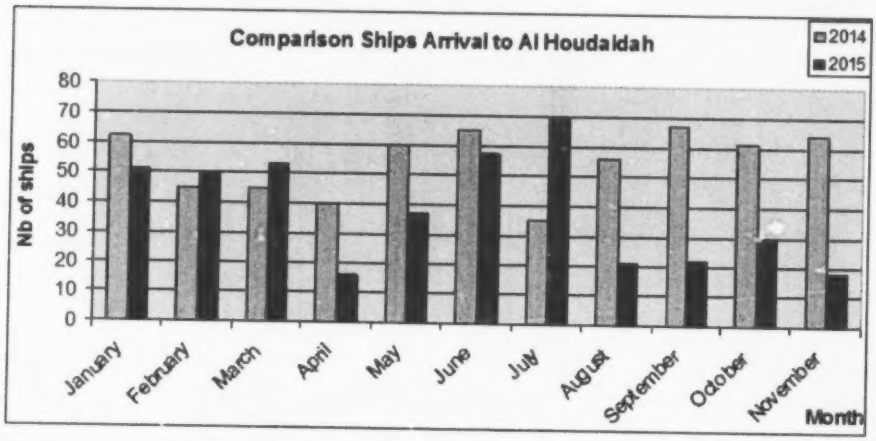
[126] Hellinic Shipping News (7 December 2015) "Gard Alert: Yemen – port security situation – update", at http://www.hellenicshippingnews.com/gard-alert-yemen-port-security-situation-update/ [last accessed on 26 December 2015].

[127] Information obtained from UN interviews in consultation with WFP figures related to shipping delays since March 2015. Interviews conducted with WFP in June, August and December 2015.

On 28 July 2015, the Ministry of Transport of Yemen had denied permit approvals for fuel imports and placed restrictions on vessels accessing the Red Sea ports. The impact of food, fuel and medicine shortages worsened further when the coalition then conducted airstrikes on Al Hodeidah and the port was left non-operational for weeks. And, currently still only has limited operational capacity.



Port of Aden was closed during the clashes between Houthis and Resistance fighters, for security until the Coalition liberated Aden in August 2015



In this context, the graph above shows the drop in arrivals in Al Houdaidah port during April 2015, following the start of the Coalition campaign. Ships arrival improved in May, June and July, with the clearance system adopted by the Coalition and with arrival of several humanitarian ships. However, following military operations around Al Houdaidah, including the bombing of a part of the port infrastructure, during July and August 2015, and suspension of clearances to the Red Sea, shipping arrivals dropped again in August - corresponding with President Hadi and the Coalition's plans to use Aden as the hub for humanitarian shipments.[128]

[128] A confidential member state source advised the Panel that aid diversion and securitization are clearly linked to previous Coalition statements about not allowing the delivery of aid to areas of Houthi-Saleh forces control.

Panel Graphs based on data provided by Lloyd's List Intelligence (refer at www.lloydslistintelligence.com) through a UN licence for the panel.

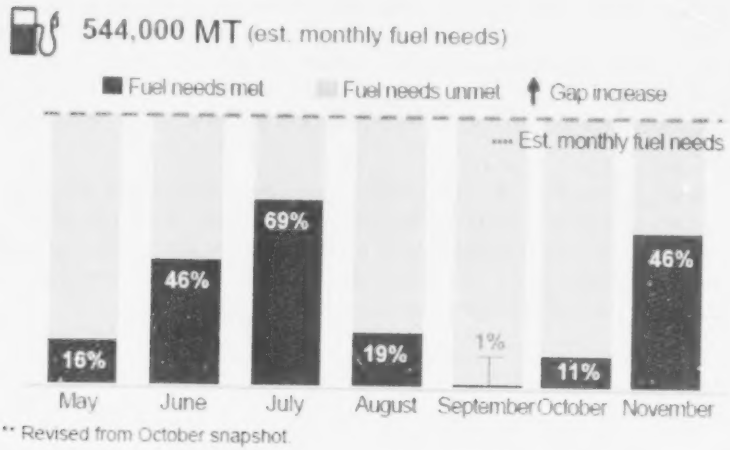
Beyond the effect of the delays in and of itself, it has had a roll-on effect for fuel prices (along with other items) within the country. During the September and October 2015, the impact of the shortage in fuel, as a result of the obstruction on commercial vessels into Houdaidah, contributed to a flourishing of black market with fuel being sold at prices ten-fold more than normal cost. The Houthi-Saleh forces maintained the mechanism by putting restrictions on import and distribution of fuel in their favour.[129]

After several weeks of pressure from the International community, commercial shipping and fuel began entering into Al Houdaidah during November 2015. President Hadi had written a letter authorising the entrance of commercial shipping on 6 October 2015, into the port of Houdaydah. OCHA reported on 18 December 2015, that November imports of food had returned to pre-crisis levels with 560,000 metric tons (MT) imported into the country.

* Revised from October snapshot

[129] The Head of the Delegation of ICRC in Yemen reported (12 October 2015) at the time, that during September 2015, only 1 per cent of the country's fuel needs were imported into Yemen.

Similarly, fuel imports increased substantially, reaching 248,486 MT. However, import levels are still insufficient to meet in-country demand.[130]



Fuel shortages within Yemen have greatly affected the capacity for discharging ships. Al Hudaydah port can only discharge bulk goods, such as grain and fuel, as all cranes remain non-functional and beyond repair having been severely damaged by air strikes in August. Import restrictions during the conflict's first seven months have exacerbated the humanitarian situation and brought the economy to near collapse.[131]

[130] OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin – Yemen, Issue 7 (Issued on 18 December 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA_YEMEN_Hum_Bulletin_7_18_Dec.pdf [last accessed on 27 December 2015].

[131] Ibid.

Annex 61: Coalition air strikes on Sana'a airport

Overview: On Tuesday, 28 April 2015, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia air force targeted and struck Sana'a International Airport, *El Rahaba Airport*, hitting the runway, several commercial passenger airplanes and some of the airport buildings.[132] The strikes on the airport coincided with an attempt of the Iranian Red Crescent Society to fly a passenger plan carrying, said to have been carrying humanitarian cargo (food and medicine),[133] into Yemeni airspace and land in Sana'a.

Analysis: The airport was struck at least two times, damaging the runway and temporarily blocking the entry and exit route by air into and out of Sana'a. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia air force jets undertook the airstrikes upon Sana'a airport as the Iranian passenger plane that was being used by the Iranian Red Crescent Society, said to be carrying humanitarian aid,[134] was making an approach to land in Sana'a, forcing it to turn back.

The death toll as a result of the airstrikes included approximately 13 people, along with a doctor who had been pulled from the rubble of a damaged clinic. Four or five houses located near to the International Airport were also damaged in the airstrikes on 28 April 2015.[135]

On 4 May 2015, after the initial airstrikes on Sana'a International Airport, Mr Johannes Van der Klaauw, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, advised that [refer below for a copy of the Statement ("Humanitarian Coordinator Statement A"],[136]

"[…] coalition airstrikes have targeted the runways of Sana'a international airport over the past week, rendering them inoperable. No flights can take off or land while the runways are being repaired.

Yemen's airports constitute an essential lifeline for the country. Without access to the airports, aid agencies are unable to bring in staff, vital supplies of medicines and other critical life-saving assistance, or undertake medical evacuations of their personnel. Emergency relief and medical teams from abroad are likewise unable to fly in to scale up the humanitarian operation to address the needs of increasingly vulnerable Yemenis. […]"

The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen went on to state that his Office, "[…] urge[d] the coalition to stop targeting Sana'a international airport and to preserve this important lifeline - and all other airports and seaports - so that humanitarians can reach all those affected by the armed conflict in Yemen."[137]

On Tuesday, 5 May 2015, MSF and ICRC released a Press Statement in response to the attacks, advising that they were, "[…] extremely concerned about the severe damage caused by recent Coalition attacks on airports in Sana'a and Hodeida, obstructing delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance and movement of humanitarian personnel."[138]

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[132] The Guardian (28 April 2015) "Aid flights to Yemen blocked after Saudi Arabian jets bomb airport runway" at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/28/aid-flights-to-yemen-blocked-after-saudi-arabia-bombs-airport-runway [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[133] Interview of the Panel with the Iranian Red Crescent Society in Tehran during September 2015.

[134] Ibid.

[135] Online social media commentary related to the strikes.

[136] Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs – Yemen, Statement By The Humanitarian Coordinator For Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw (Amman, 4 May 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PR_EN_0.pdf [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[137] Ibid.

[138] RTT News (5 May 2015) "UN, Red Cross Call For Access To Yemen's Airports, Hit By Coalition Airstrikes" at http://www.rttnews.com/2492923/un-red-cross-call-for-access-to-yemen-s-airports-hit-by-coalition-airstrikes.aspx [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

On 20 May 2015, Sana'a International Airport was reopened after repairs to the damaged runway and essential infrastructure for the safe operation of the airport.

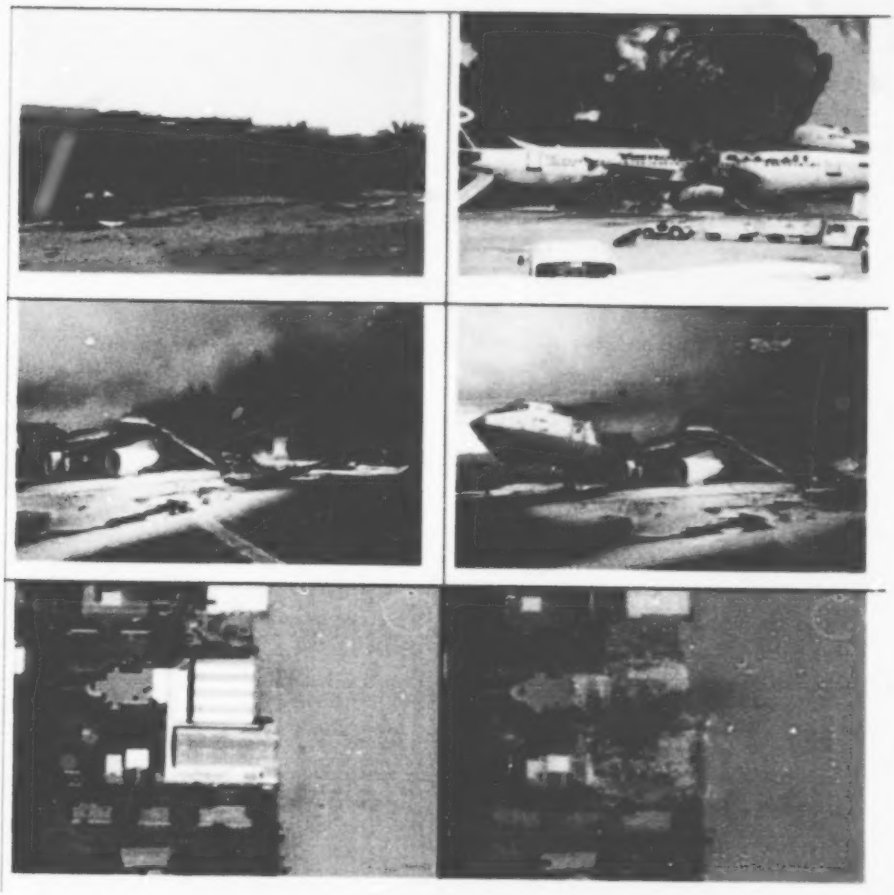
Additional Coalition airstrike targeted attacks upon Sana'a International Airport have been reported.[139] However, the Panel has been unable to corroborate them to date.

Analysing satellite UNITAR-UNOSAT imagery acquired 15 May 2015 and 12 December 2014 (published on 3 June 2015), the Panel identified a total of 70 affected structures and transportation vehicles. Approximately 18 of these were destroyed, 32 severely damaged, and 20 moderately damaged. Additionally, 32 impact craters were found. One medical facility was identified within 500 meters of impact craters (Satellite Imagery A).[140]

Sana'a International Airport has served as the main conduit for humanitarian access into the north of Yemen, both in terms of personnel, but also during the onset of hostilities and more recently became particularly important due to the incapacity of port Hodeida from the Coalition bombing of the port (on Monday, 17 August 2015), for bringing in humanitarian shipments of food, medicine and fuel for generators and United Nations vehicles.

[139] Yemen Media.Com (20 June 2015) "Saudi-led airstrikes destroy runways of Sana'a Airport" at http://yemen-media.com/news_details.php?lng=english&sid=6455 [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[140] Reliefweb (3 June 2015) "Damage Assessment of Sana'a International Airport, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen (as of 3 Jun 2015)" at http://reliefweb.int/map/yemen/damage-assessment-sanaa-international-airport-sanaa-governorate-yemen-3-jun-2015 [last accessed on 26 October 2015].



Photographs and Photograph Satellite Imagery of after the airstrikes on 28 April 2015

United Nations Nations Unies

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Yemen

STATEMENT BY THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR YEMEN, JOHANNES VAN DER KLAAUW

(Amman, 4 May 2015) – The aid operation in Yemen is dependent on safe access in and out of the country to meet the life-saving needs of people. For that reason, it is critical that humanitarians are assured safe and reliable access to Sana'a international airport, which is an important operational hub for the country.

However, coalition airstrikes have targeted the runways of Sana'a international airport over the past week, rendering them inoperable. No flights can take off or land while the runways are being repaired.

Yemen's airports constitute an essential lifeline for the country. Without access to the airports, aid agencies are unable to bring in staff, vital supplies of medicines and other critical life-saving assistance, or undertake medical evacuations of their personnel. Emergency relief and medical teams from abroad are likewise unable to fly in to scale up the humanitarian operation to address the needs of increasingly vulnerable Yemenis.

I strongly urge the coalition to stop targeting Sana'a international airport and to preserve this important lifeline - and all other airports and seaports - so that humanitarians can reach all those affected by the armed conflict in Yemen.

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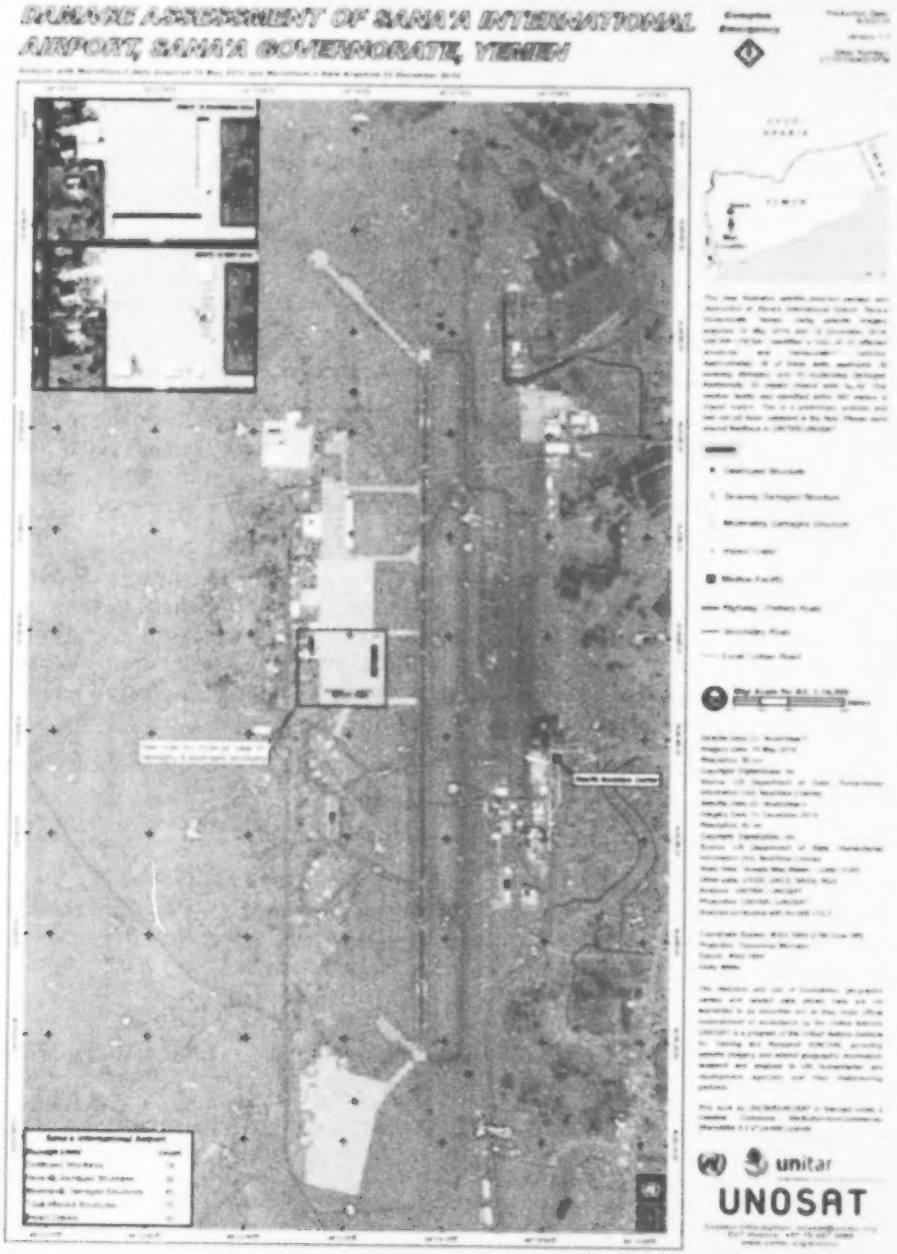
OCHA press releases are available at www.ocha.unon.org or www.reliefweb.int

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.


DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF SANA'A INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SANA'A GOVERNORATE, YEMEN
unitar
UNOSAT

Annex 62: Coalition air strikes and attacks on medical facilities

Overview: The Panel documented 22 cases of airstrike attacks upon medical facilities, either directly hitting or damaging as a result of issues of proportionality. WHO reported on 1 October 2015, that with the conduct of hostilities in Yemen, **69** health facilities had been damaged or destroyed, including **10** hospitals fully damaged, **26** hospitals partially damaged, **6** health centres fully damaged and **6** health centres partially damaged.[141] However, these figures do not provide any information related to alleged perpetrators of the attacks. The Panel has documented an additional two attacks both upon MSF medical facilities, one in Haydan and more recently, in Ta'izz, raising WHO's figures of completely destroyed medical facilities to 30. In both cases of Haydan and Ta'izz, MSF had supplied GPS coordinates of their hospital locations to the Coalition.[142] The following provides information supplied of attacks upon hospitals and medical clinics in Yemen. All sources remain confidential.

1. Airstrikes upon MSF Mobile Clinic in Al Houban, Ta'izz

At 11.20am on Wednesday, 2 December 2015, the Coalition undertook airstrikes upon the MSF Mobile Health Clinic in Ta'izz. The Panel was told that MSF had been sharing its GPS coordinates with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on regular occasions, most recently on 29 November 2015.[143] MSF's **clinic in Al Houban** provided urgent medical care to people displaced from their homes by the current conflict.[144]

On the occasion of this attack, three airstrikes targeted a park in Ta'izz city's Al Houban district, about two kilometers from MSF's tented clinic. The MSF team immediately evacuated the Al Houban clinic and informed the Saudi-led coalition that their jet planes were mounting an attack nearby. The clinic itself then came under attack. Those wounded in the airstrikes, including two with critical injuries, who were transferred to Al Qaidah and Al Resalah hospitals. Where MSF was also supporting both hospitals in treating war-wounded patients.[145]

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, made an official statement condemning the attack.[146]

2. Airstrike upon MSF Haydan Hospital in Sada'a on 26 October 2015

The bombing of Haydan Hospital in Sada'a, was targeted and bombed by the Coalition airstrikes on the evening of Monday, 26 October 2015.[147] The hospital was staffed by medical personnel from the international medical NGO, MSF, at the time. The Coalition undertook at least five strikes upon the hospital; patients and staff inside the hospital at the time of the attack.[148]

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[141] WHO "Yemen: Reported Violence Against Health Sector in Crisis 2015" (As of October 2015)". The information is available on-line at Reliefweb, at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reported_violence.pdf [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[142] Panel interviews. Refer also to, The Guardian (4 December 2015) "MSF accuses Saudi-led coalition of bombing clinic in Yemen" at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/04/msf-accuses-saudi-led-coalition-of-bombing-clinic-in-yemen [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[143] MSF (3 December 2015) "Yemen: Nine Wounded in Saudi-Led Coalition Airstrike on MSF Clinic in Ta'izz" at, http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/yemen-nine-wounded-saudi-led-coalition-airstrike-msf-clinic-taiz [last accessed on 8 December 2015]. Information also provided to the Panel from a confidential source.

[144] Ibid.

[145] Panel interviews.

[146] United Nations, Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen (New York, 2 December 2015) at, http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9306 [last accessed on 8 December 2015].

[147] Reuters (27 October 2015) "Yemeni MSF hospital bombed, Saudi-led coalition denies responsibility" at, http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/10/27/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN0SL0VK20151027 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

[148] Panel interviews.

The Director of the Hospital, Doctor Ali Mughli, stated that several people had been injured during the strikes,[149]

> *"The air raids resulted in the destruction of the entire hospital with all that was inside - devices and medical supplies - and the moderate wounding of several people [...]."*

Some reports suggested that the Coalition had preceded the strikes by two smaller missile taps on the roof as a warning mechanism, thus demonstrating its intent to target the hospital.[150]

An MSF spokesperson said that all staff had left the facility following the first strike. There were two patients in the in-patient department who also managed to escape after the first airstrike. Miriam Czech, MSF project coordinator in Sa'ada, stated,[151]

> *"I was not able to go inside as we believed there were remaining bombs that have not been exploded, but I can confirm that the facility is 99 percent destroyed. [...] The emergency room was destroyed, the OPD, the IPD the lap and the maternity was destroyed. There was functioning OT but that was also destroyed."*

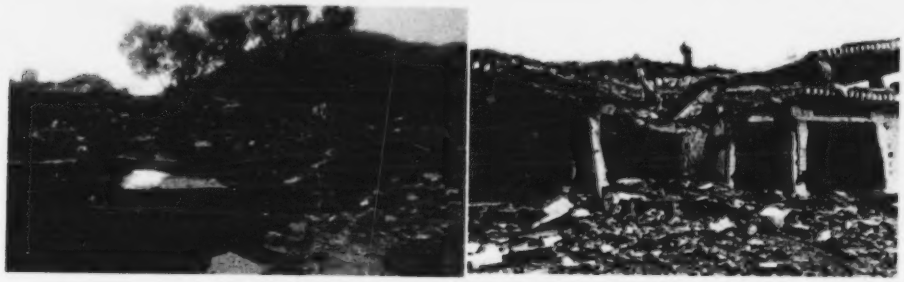
The facility had been the only life-saving facility in the region and has a catchment area of 200,000 people. The hospital received around 150 emergency cases a week.[152] Since May 2015, the hospital received around 3,400 injured, but fewer patients had been received recently, due to fears of airstrikes.[153]

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Ban Ki-Moon, responded officially in a Written Statement about the attack,[154]

"[...] hospitals and medical personnel are explicitly protected under international humanitarian law. He further reminds all parties of the utmost necessity to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent attacks against civilians and civilian objects. The Secretary-General calls for a prompt, effective and impartial investigation in order to ensure accountability. [...]"

[149] RT (27 October 2015) "Yemen hospital hit by Saudi-led airstrikes - Medecins Sans Frontieres" at, https://www.rt.com/news/319817-yemen-hospital-saudi-strike/ [last accessed on 27 October 2015].
[150] Panel interviews.
[151] Ibid at note 193.
[152] Panel interviews.
[153] Middle East Eye (27 October 2015) "UN chief condemns Saudi-led strike on MSF hospital in Yemen" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/msf-facility-northern-yemen-hit-airstrike-1635444162 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].
[154] Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen, (New York, 27 October 2015), at http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9187 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Refer below for a full copy of the United Nations Secretary General's Written Statement (dated 27 October 2015).



Photographs taken by MSF in Sada'a, Yemen, after the airstrike upon Haydan Hospital on 26 October 2015.

3. Airstrikes attacks on at least 20 Medical Facilities within Yemen

The Panel was provided written information pertaining to airstrikes observed by humanitarian organisations within Yemen.[155] The Panel has documented these, but has been unable to independently corroborate them. These incidents are listed below:

On Saturday, 18 April 2015, MSF Health Centre in Huth (Amran) was partially destroyed because of an airstrike close by. Patients were evacuated and the staff left the hospital. The subsequent lack of medical services available has resulted in severe consequences for the general health of the population. A nearby MSF hospital in Khameer was overcrowded, when trying to care for the patients from Huth; patients from the north of Amran province were without alternatives, including some critical obstetric cases and as a result some patients with treatable conditions died. The Huth Health Centre remained closed for one month.

On Friday, 24 April 2015, several shells fell on Haradh town (Hajja governorate). Big pieces of shrapnel fell less than thirty meters from Haradh public hospital while medical staff received the first of the wounded.

On Thursday, 7 May 2015, an unexploded missile from a coalition attack was found 150m away from the main entrance of a MSF hospital in Aden (sheikh Othman). It took more than two weeks to remove.

On Monday, 11 May 2015, Coalition airstrikes on Nuqum Mountain near Sana'a impacted surrounding residential areas, including hospitals such as al-Thawra hospital or al-Andalus health centre.

During June 2015, the Al Acha Health Centre (Amran), was partially destroyed in an airstrike and closed for several weeks. Saqain hospital was also hit during June 2015, resulting in patients having to travel to Haydan or Saada for their medical treatment.

At 9.00am on Friday, 5 June 2015, an ambulance of Haradh Hospital was attacked by a helicopter while recovering injured people in Al Minzalah area in Al Malahed district. On board were 7 people: the morgue responsible and his assistant; one medical assistant driving the ambulance, 2 patients and their respective caretakers. The morgue responsible and his assistant managed to escape

[155] During interviews and follow-up with a number of humanitarian organisations in Yemen, including two United Nations agencies.

from the car during the attack. They were injured, but they were able to arrive to Haradh. The medical assistant and the 4 civilians remain unaccounted for.

On Thursday, 25 June 2015, Coalition airstrikes hit around and inside the compound of the Haradh Hospital (maternity building). The 20 staff members had to flee with two ambulances.

On Tuesday, 30 June 2015, two bombs hit a school located less than 200m from the Haydan hospital.

On Thursday, 25 June and Saturday, 11 July 2015, Haradh Public Hospital (Hajjah governorate) was hit during airstrikes, causing serious damage to the hospital's main departments, as well as civilian injuries.

On Tuesday, 30 June 2015 and Monday and Tuesday, 6-7 July 2015, there were strikes within 250 metres of Haydan hospital. These strikes targeted private houses, a school and the market. Hospital windows were broken and shrapnel landed in the compound. During both occasions, MSF teams were inside the hospital during the strikes.

On Tuesday, 7 July 2015, Haradh's German hospital suffered collateral damage from airstrikes targeting a nearby house, causing damage to the generators and buildings, as well as several casualties.

On Thursday, 23 July 2015, seven bombs hit Haydan town, including the market, fuel station, two private houses, and a school located within 75 metres of the hospital. Ten hospital windows were broken and the hospital walls were damaged by shrapnel.

On Friday, 7 August 2015, bombs hit a building next to Al Jumhury general Hospital and a MSF house in Sa'ada. Shrapnel fragments arrived in the yard of the hospital.

At the end of August 2015, Maran Health Centre (Sa'ada) was destroyed during an airstrike by a direct hit. The Centre served a city of 30,000 inhabitants. As a result of the airstrike the population had to travel to Haydan or Saada, for medical treatment.

On the 3 September 2015, Razih Hospital (Sa'ada) was completely destroyed by two direct airstrikes on the hospital, three people were seriously wounded.

On Sunday, 6 September 2015, Al Sabeen Child Hospital was evacuated due to a series of airstrikes in front of the premises. The patients (some in critical conditions) were transferred to other hospitals. This was the main paediatric hospital in the country.

On Tuesday, 8 September 2015, the Coalition fighter jets from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the UAE conducted airstrikes on the **al-Sabeen Maternity and Children's Hospital**, which reportedly asked for help from international aid organisations to evacuate patients. Two children were killed in the attack.[156]

On Monday, 26 October 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes on **Nasser hospital** in Sana'a. The hospital had many patients inside at the time of the air strikes. The hospital sustained some damage, but was not destroyed.

On 9 October 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes in Hodeida that damaged the **Al-Thawra Hospital**. The hospital was damaged due to airstrikes taking place all around it and some of which had hit the hospital roof.

[156] Vice News (6 September 2015) "Saudi-led Airstrikes Reportedly Hit a Wake and a Children's Hospital in Yemen" at, https://news.vice.com/article/saudi-led-airstrikes-reportedly-hit-a-wake-and-a-childrens-hospital-in-yemen?utm_source=vicenewstwitter [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Earlier in the conflict, during May 2015, the Coalition undertook airstrikes hitting the **Al Qafla Hospital**.

STATEMENT

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen

New York, 27 October 2015

The Secretary-General condemns the airstrikes by the Saudi-led Coalition that hit the Hayadeen Medical Hospital, run by Médecins Sans Frontières with support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization in Sa'dah governorate. The strikes reportedly resulted in injuries to several people and the complete destruction of the facility.

The Secretary-General notes that hospitals and medical personnel are explicitly protected under international humanitarian law. He further reminds all parties of the utmost necessity to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent attacks against civilians and civilian objects. The Secretary-General calls for a prompt, effective and impartial investigation in order to ensure accountability.

The Secretary-General calls on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to immediately cease all operations, including airstrikes.[157]

[157] Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen, (New York, 27 October 2015), at, http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9187 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Annex 63: STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL*

* The annex has not been reproduced in the present document because it is strictly confidential.

Map 1: Methodology and analysis

1. Methodology

In order to corroborate evidences collected from reports and testimonies, the Panel who was not able to travel to Yemen chose to use satellites imagery provided by commercial companies contracted by Geospatial Information Section (GIS) of the UN Department of Field Support (DFS).

The Panel drafted the requirements in order to allow GIS to purchase the service needed to allow:

- Assessment of damage related to the conflict in population centers;
- Assessment damage to civilian objects;
- Assessment military buildup in areas controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces;
- Assessment looting of military compounds and diversion of arms Houthi-Saleh forces;
- Assessment of infrastructures potentially used for smuggling activities.

The Panel opted for an analysis of satellite imagery and comparison of the situation on the ground before and after issuance of resolution 2140 and 2216 mandating the sanctions and the arms embargo. The general aim was to identify general trends of destruction and military buildup in order to identify potential actors behind violation of the sanction regime.

The Panel intended to compare images at the following three time intervals:

- Pre Ansarallah: just before 26 February 2014, date of issuance of resolution 2140;
- Pre coalition campaign/arms embargo: Just before 26 March 2015 start of the campaign and 14 April 2015 issuance of resolution 2216;
- Pre drafting of the report coalition airstrikes October 2015 (Drafting of the report mid November 2015)

The geographical points of interests desired by the Panel comprised: Aden, Ad Dali, Al Hudeyda, Al Mukalla, Amran, Midi Port, Harad, Mocha Port, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Ta'izz, Ma'rib, Bab Al mandab, Border Oman.

2. Parameters for analysis

However due to lack of availability of archives images for desired periods, the Panel had to review its requirements and opt for comparing images between the most current image and the most recent before the conflict. At the submission of this report, the Panel was able to get images for Harad, Midi, Sa'dah and Sana'a only. Images for Ta'izz and Mokha have been purchased during the last days before submitting the report and were not processed in time to be included in this report. They will be provided to the committee as an additional annex.

1. The Panel made its analysis based on the fact that:
2. Most of the building destroyed in Sana'a is a result of airstrikes by coalition forces. Sana'a has not seen any internal fighting using heavy weapons by ground forces although few buildings might have been destroyed as result of terrorist attacks or blown up by Houthis;
3. Most of building destroyed in Harrad, in Midi and Sa'dah have been as a result of coalition's airstrikes and shelling since these cities are within ranges of ground artillery using 155 mm shells;
4. The coalition has generally used 500 to 2000 pounds bombs or air to surface guided missiles of type similar to US made MK 82, MK 84 as well as BLU 109 (see photo below). MK 82, the smallest bomb has a blast and fragmentation radius of 1000 meters at a minimum.
5. Individuals within 1000 metters of destroyed buildings suffer most likely from severe wounds by blast and fragmentations effects. Individuals within closer radius suffer from burns, blast and fragmentations effects.

6. Unexploded BLU 109, probably as a result of fuse's failure to arm, found in Yemen and shared with the panel by activists. BLU-109 is a 2000 pounds hardened penetration bomb called "bunker busters". It is not part of the Yemeni arsenal and is used in the region by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates and most likely supplied by Saudi Arabia to other coalition members.

3. Findings

Based on analysis of satellite images, the Panel noted that within less than six months of bombings out of nine months at the submission of this report, more than 750 buildings may have been destroyed as a result of airstrikes within population centers.

Sa'dah has suffered the most with 226 destroyed buildings identified on 22 May 2015, in less than three months of coalition campaign. Harradh and Midi port which are small in size and without military structures visible have also been highly affected by bombing especially in congested areas.

In Sana'a and Sana'a airport, most of the bombings seem to have targeted security forces structures which are scattered throughout these localities. However, most of the bombs impacts are within less than 1000 meters of civilian centers and hence civilians have most likely suffered from blast and fragmentation effects.

The Panel has grounds to believe that the coalition has deliberately targeted civilian centers in Harad and Sa'dah and has not taken precautionary measures while targeting security forces inside population centers in Sana'a.

Summary

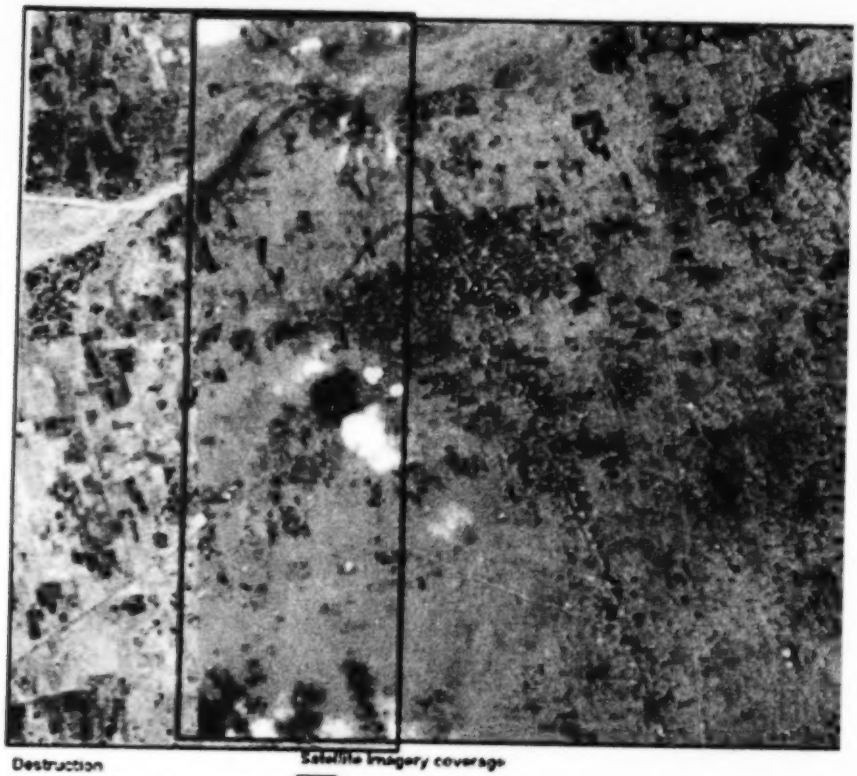
Location	Affected or destroyed buildings, constructions or objects (estimated)	Analyzed satellite imagery
Harad	12 buildings or constructions; 89 buildings or constructions (unverified);	Before impact: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 ; After impact: GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29
Port Midi	38 buildings or constructions;	Before impact: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39; After impact: WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50
Sa'dah	226 buildings or constructions;	Before impact: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58; After impact: WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33
Sana'a	390 buildings or constructions; 38 buildings or constructions (prior to impact); 11 Craters	Before impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57; After impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53

Location	Affected or destroyed buildings, constructions or objects (estimated)	Analyzed satellite imagery
Sana'a airport	52 buildings or constructions; 29 airplane debris; 27 craters	Before impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-13 time 07:31:57; After impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-10 time 07:39:32

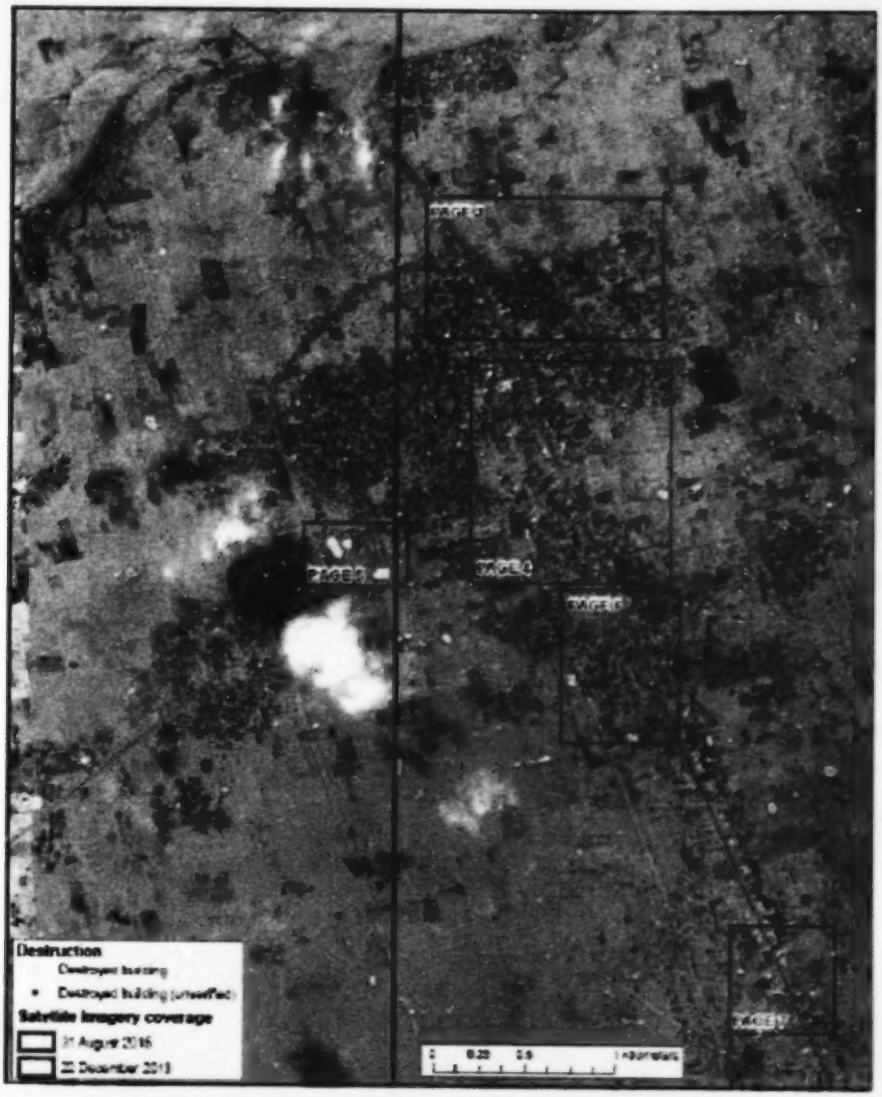
Map 2: Harad

NOTE:

1. Satellite imagery covering exact extent of Panel's Area Of Interest (AOI) within specified time frame were not available in the archive of Satellite imagery vendor.
2. Panel selected imagery collected on 22 December 2013 and 31 August 2015. See below image. I outlined in green was collected on 22 December 2013. Image outlined in purple was collected on 31 August 2015.
3. The verification of destroyed buildings was conducted in the area overlapping both images. Marke yellow circles.
4. The observation of destroyed buildings was conducted in the area that does not overlap both imag Marked in blue circles and identified as UNVERIFIED destroyed buildings.
5. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt colour a partial destruction of building's shape.



Harad, Index, Destructions (before and after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Harad town – North, P3, destructions (after)

Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt color and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Harad town – Centre, P4, destructions (after)

Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt color and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Harad town – West, P5, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

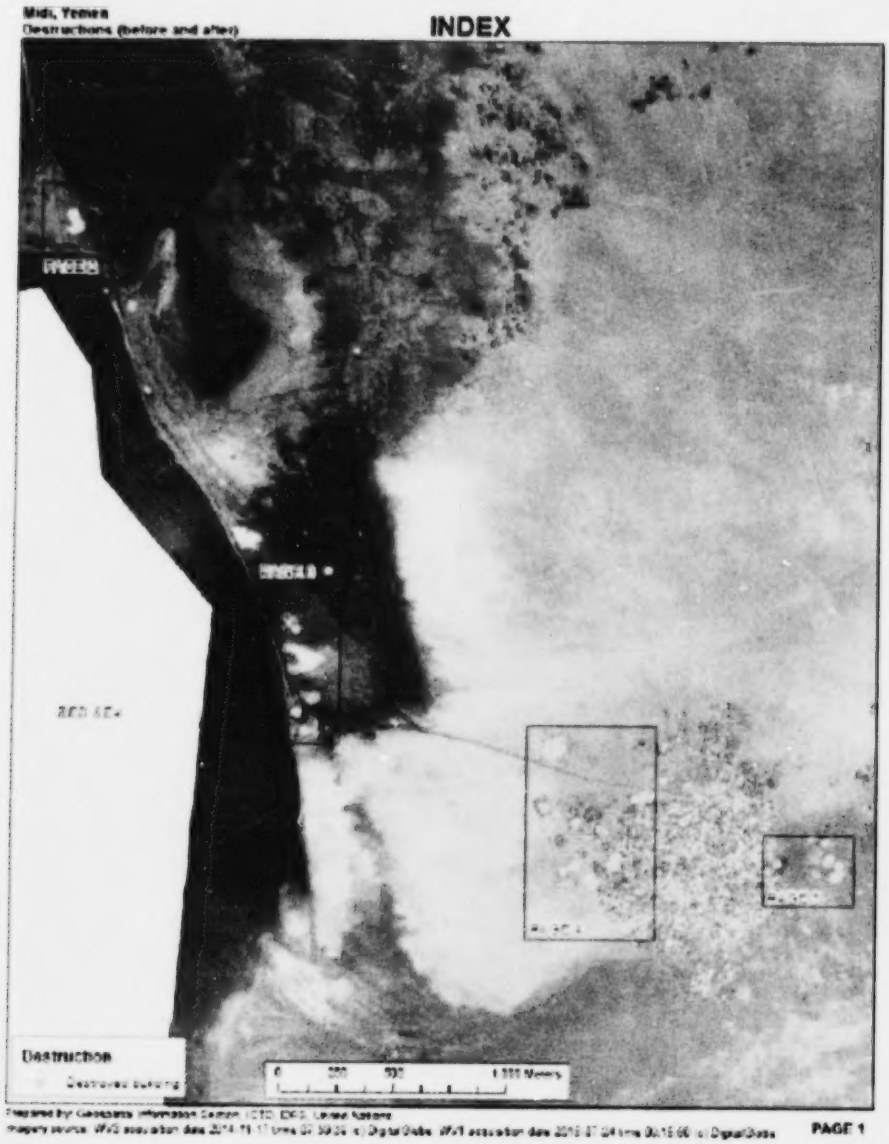
Harad town – South, P6, destructions (after)

Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt colour and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 3: Port Midi

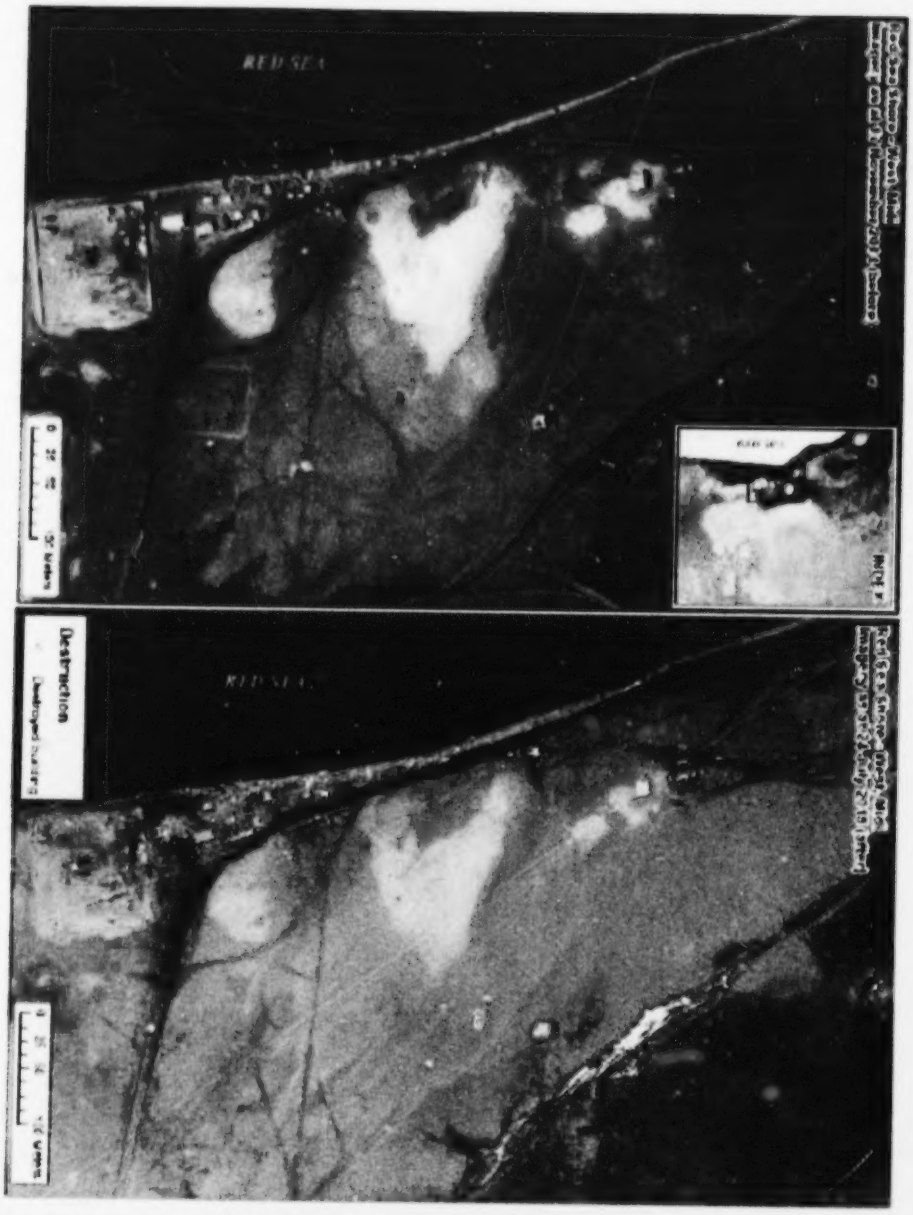


Port Midi, P2, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50 (c) DigitalGlobe

Port Midi, P3, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39 (c) DigitalGlobe;
WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 4: Mocha

NOTE:

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus;Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus PAGE 1

1. Satellite imagery covering exact extent of Panel's Area Of Interest (AOI) within specified time frame were not available in the archive of Satellite Imagery Vendor.
2. Panel selected Imagery collected on 29 March 2015 and 04 October 2015. See below image: Image outlined in green was collected on 29 March 2015; Image outlined in red was collected on 04 October 2015.
3. The observation of destroyed or partially destroyed building or constructions on the northern part of Mocha was no possible. Post event imagery of northern Mocha is not available.
4. The observation of destroyed buildings was conducted only for imagery overlapping area – southern Mocha.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

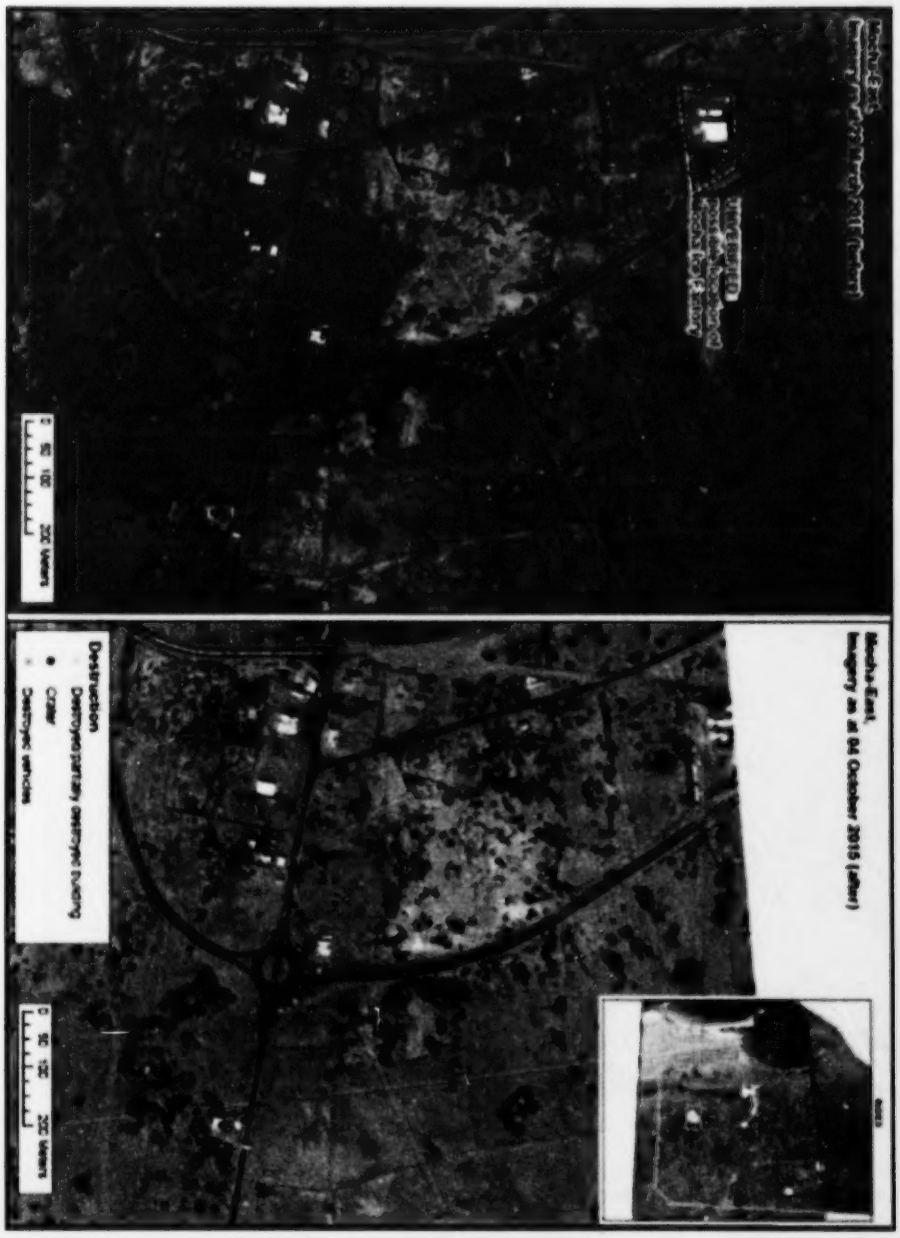
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P2, destructions, Index

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P3, destructions, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

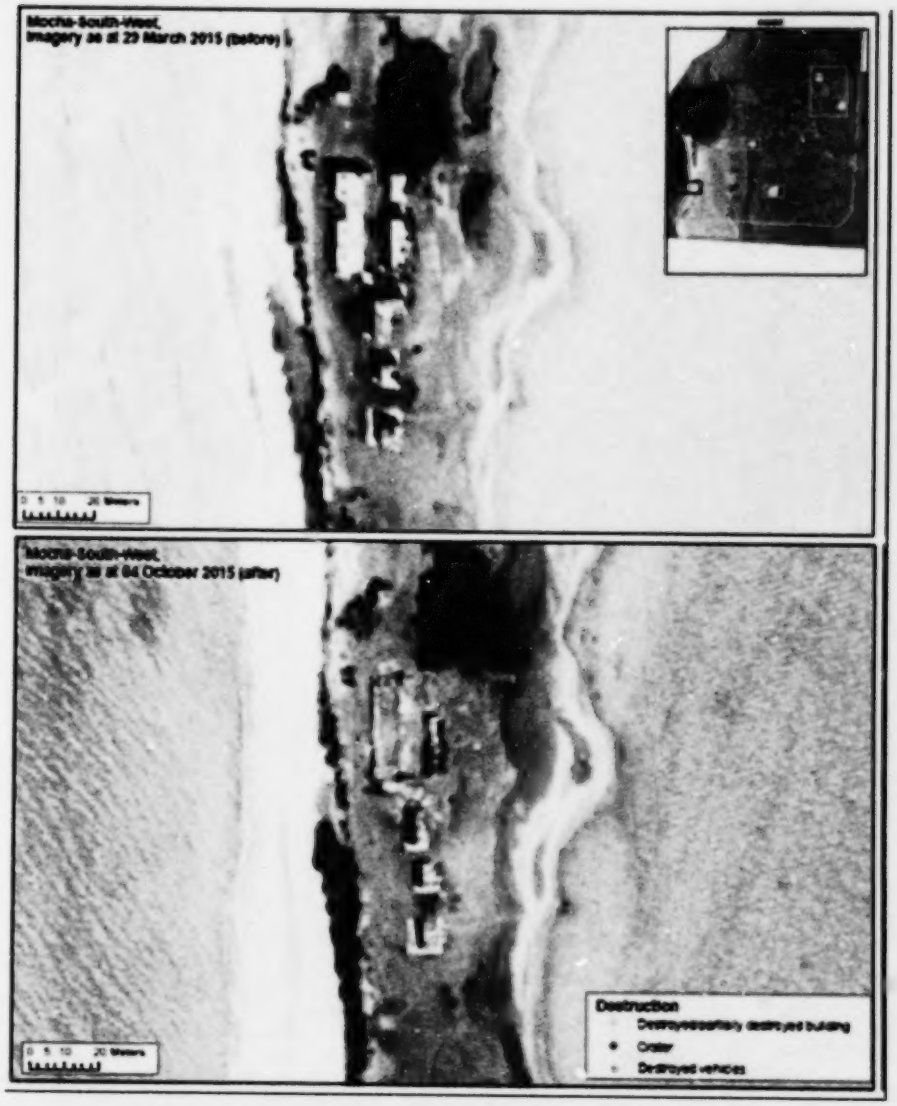
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P4, destructions, Index

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

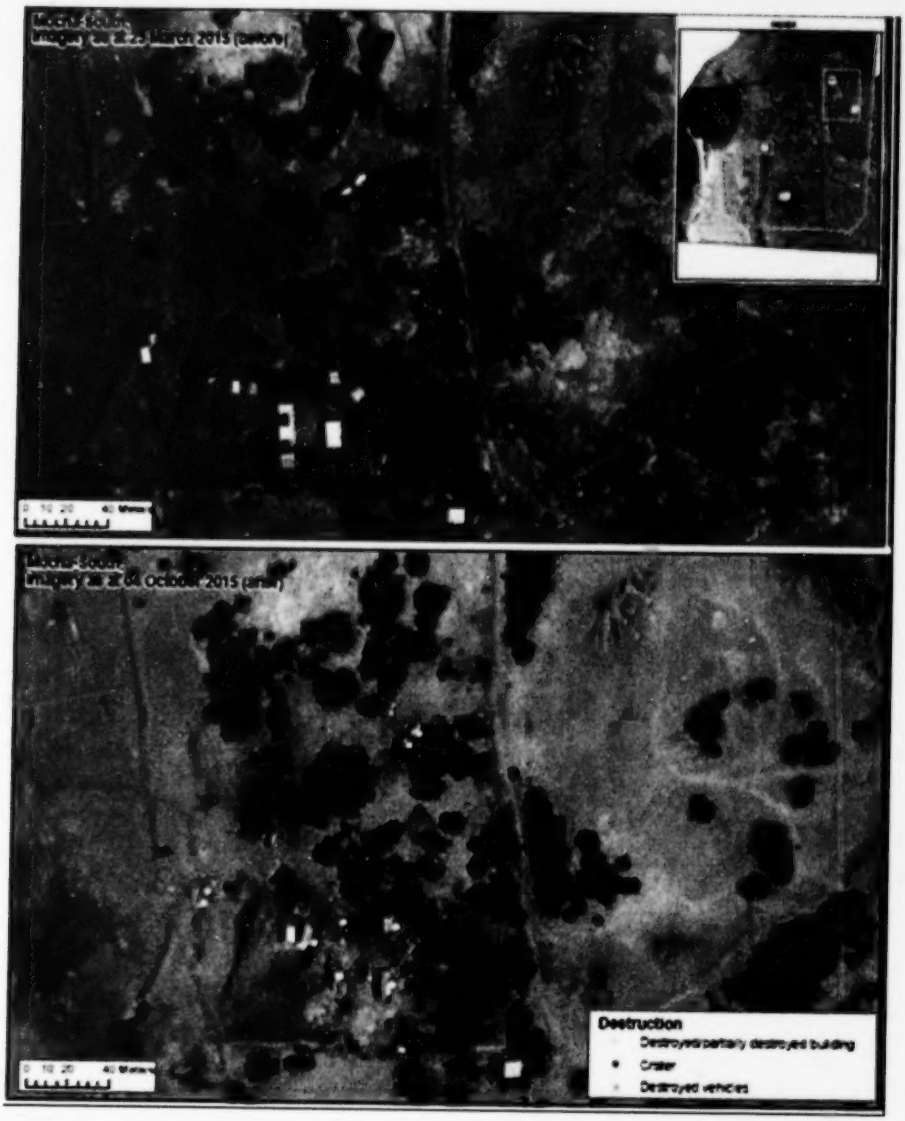
Mocha, P5, destructions, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P6, destructions, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Map 5: Sa'dah

Sa'dah, P2, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Sa'dah, P3, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

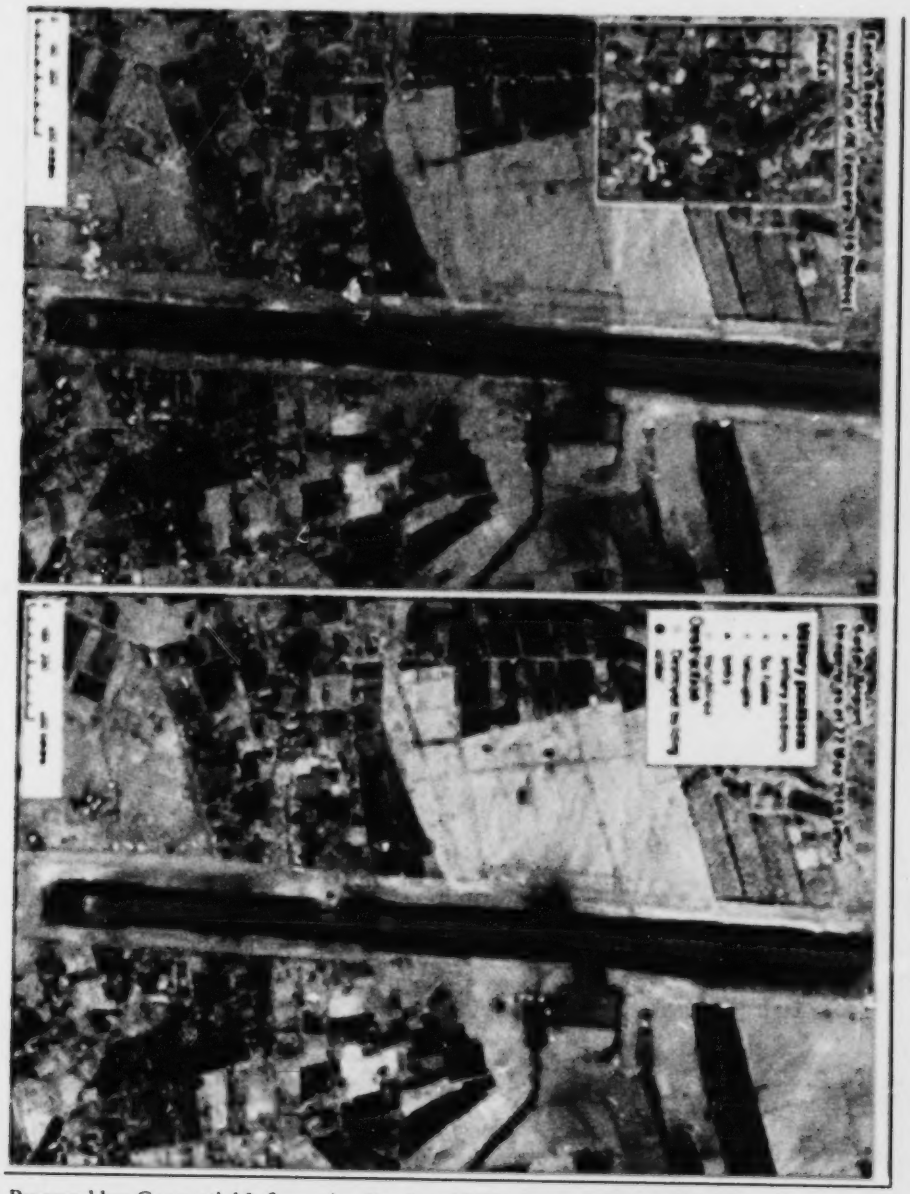
Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Sa'dah, P4, Military positions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Sa'dah Airport, P5, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

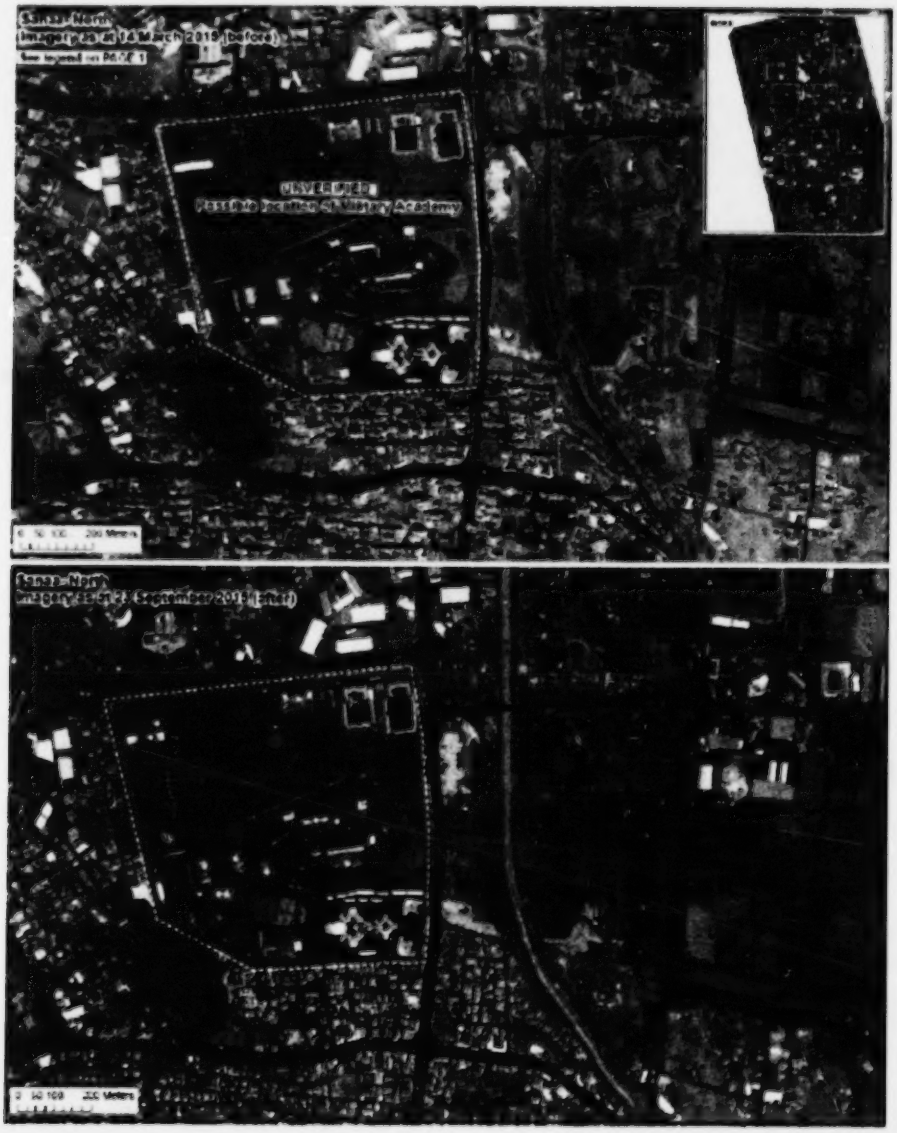
Sa'dah, P6, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 6: Sana'a

Sana'a, P2, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P3, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

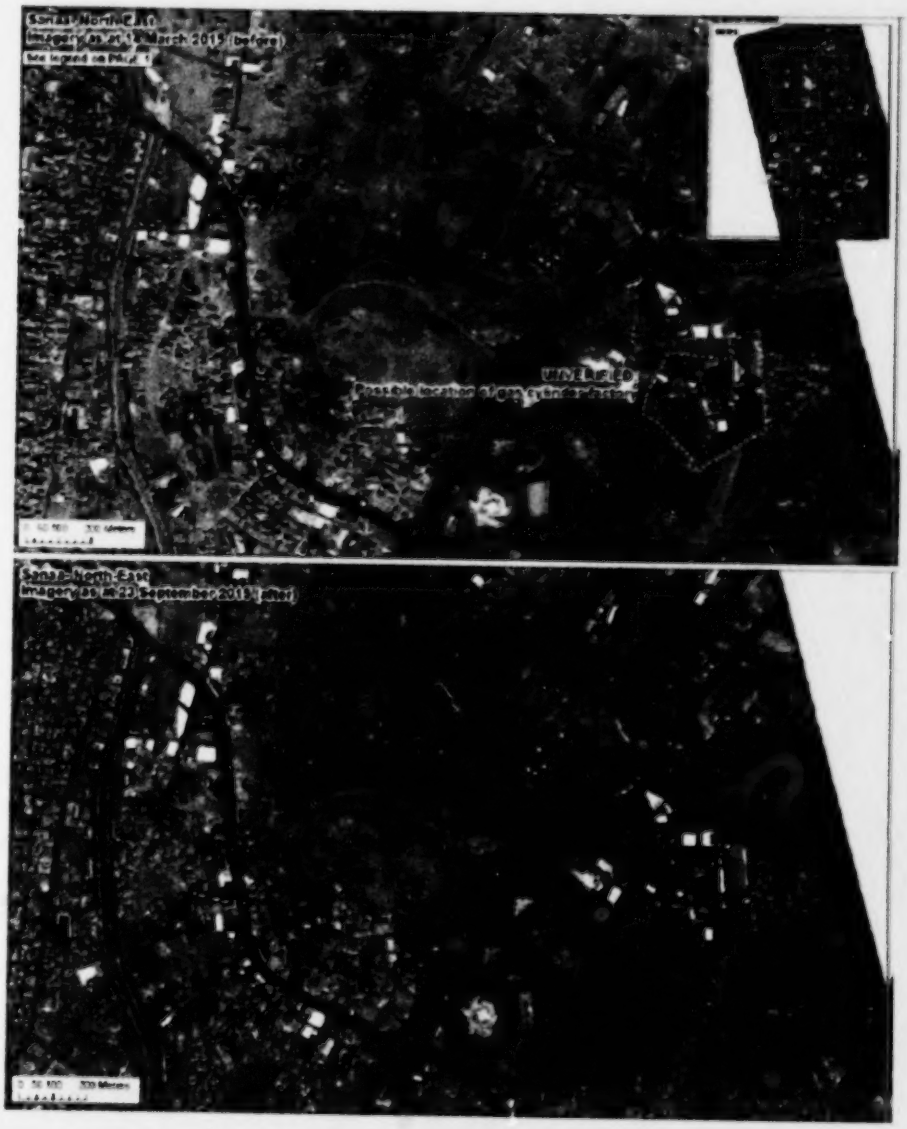
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

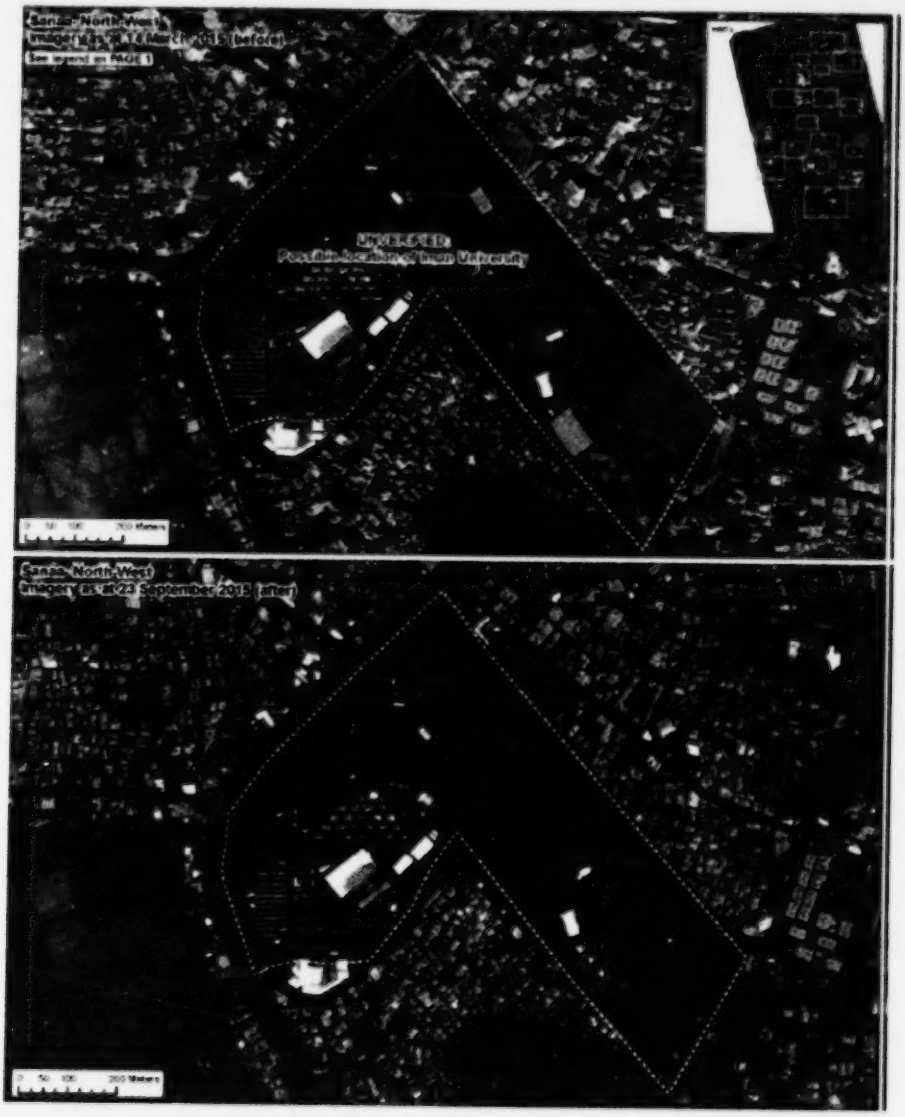
Sana'a, P5, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

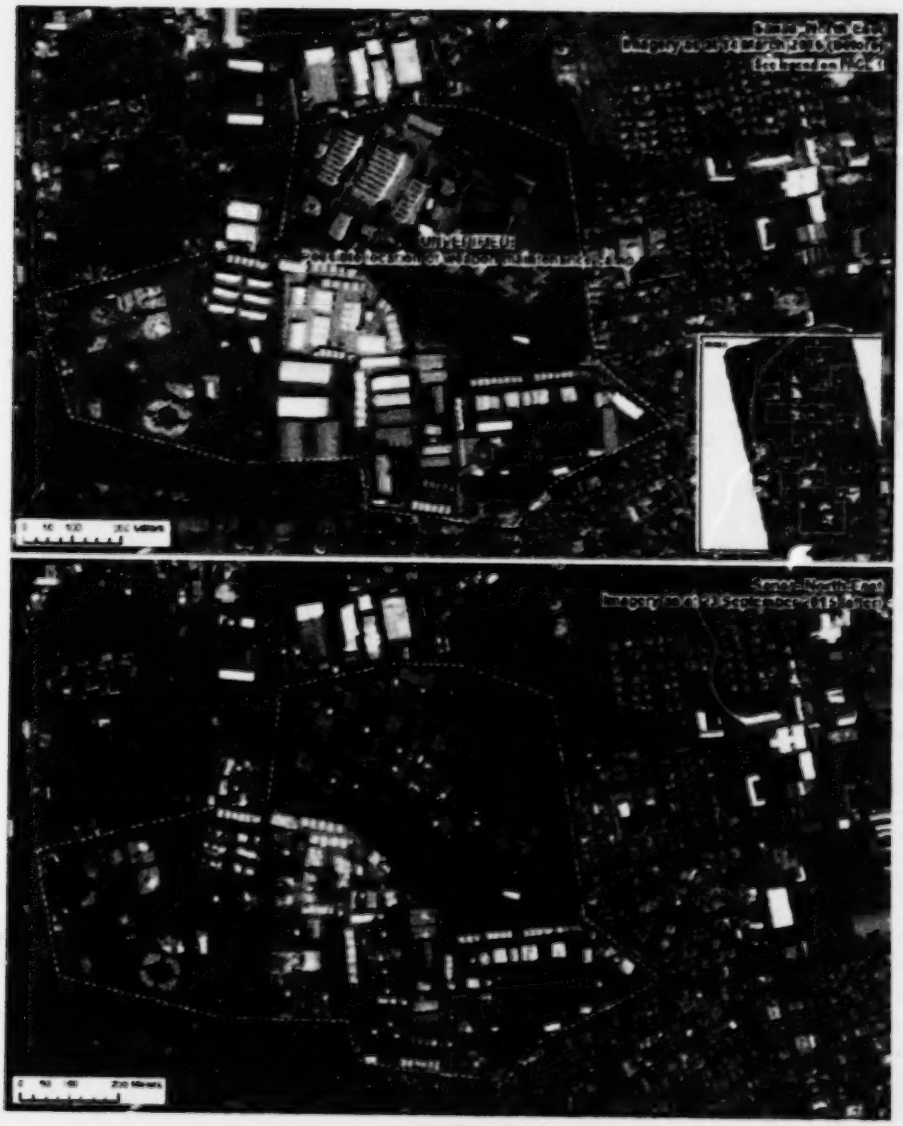
Sana'a, P6, destructions


Sana'a North West
Imagery 14th March 2015 (before)
See inset on PAGE 1
UNDER FIRE
Possible location of Iran University
Sana'a North West
Imagery 23rd September 2015 (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

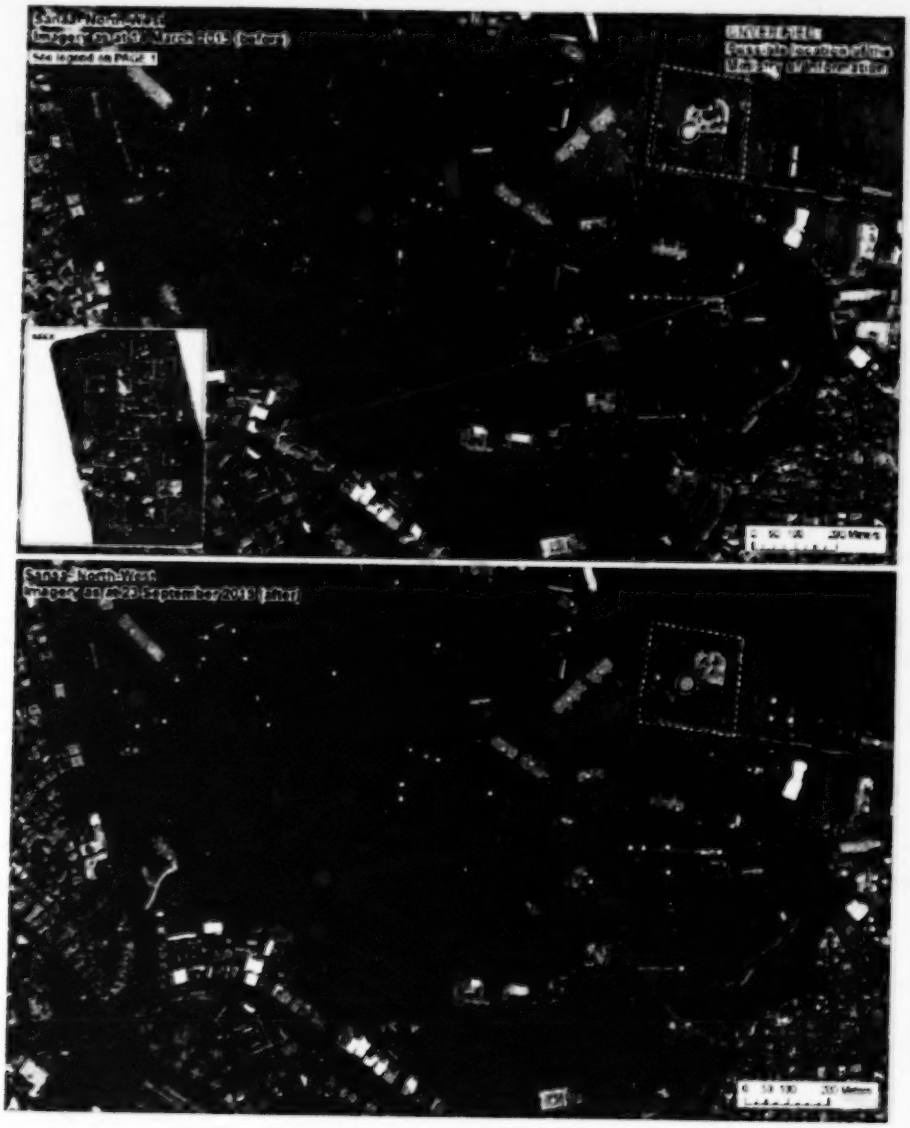
Sana'a, P6, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P8, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

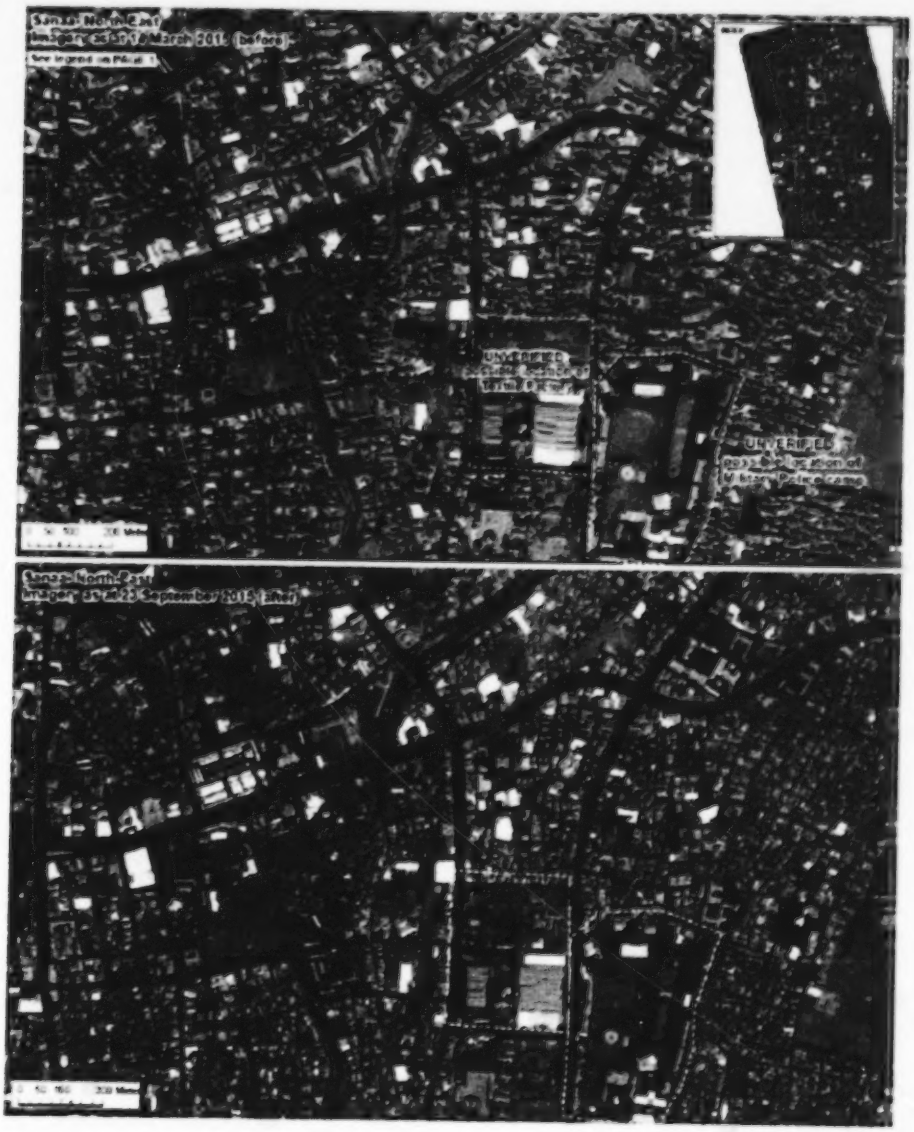
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P9, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

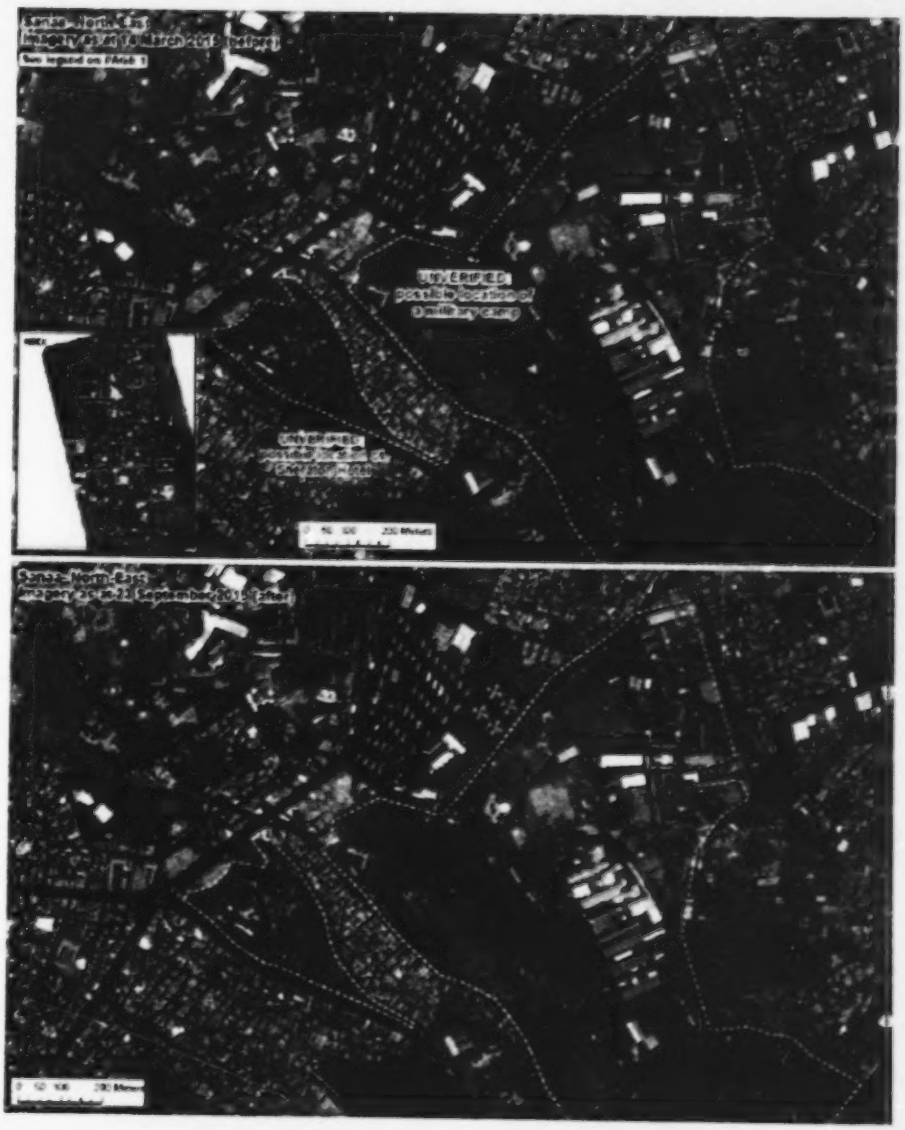
Sana'a, P10, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

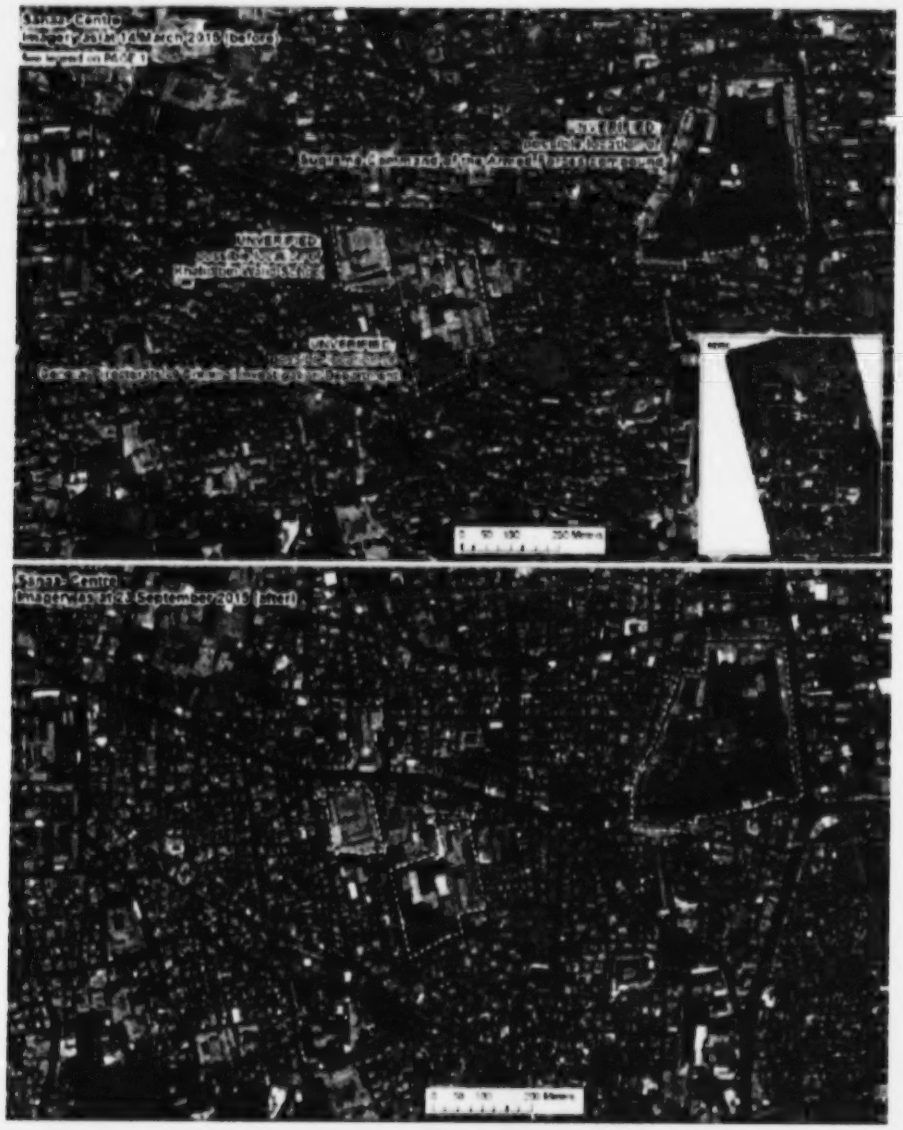
Sana'a, P11, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

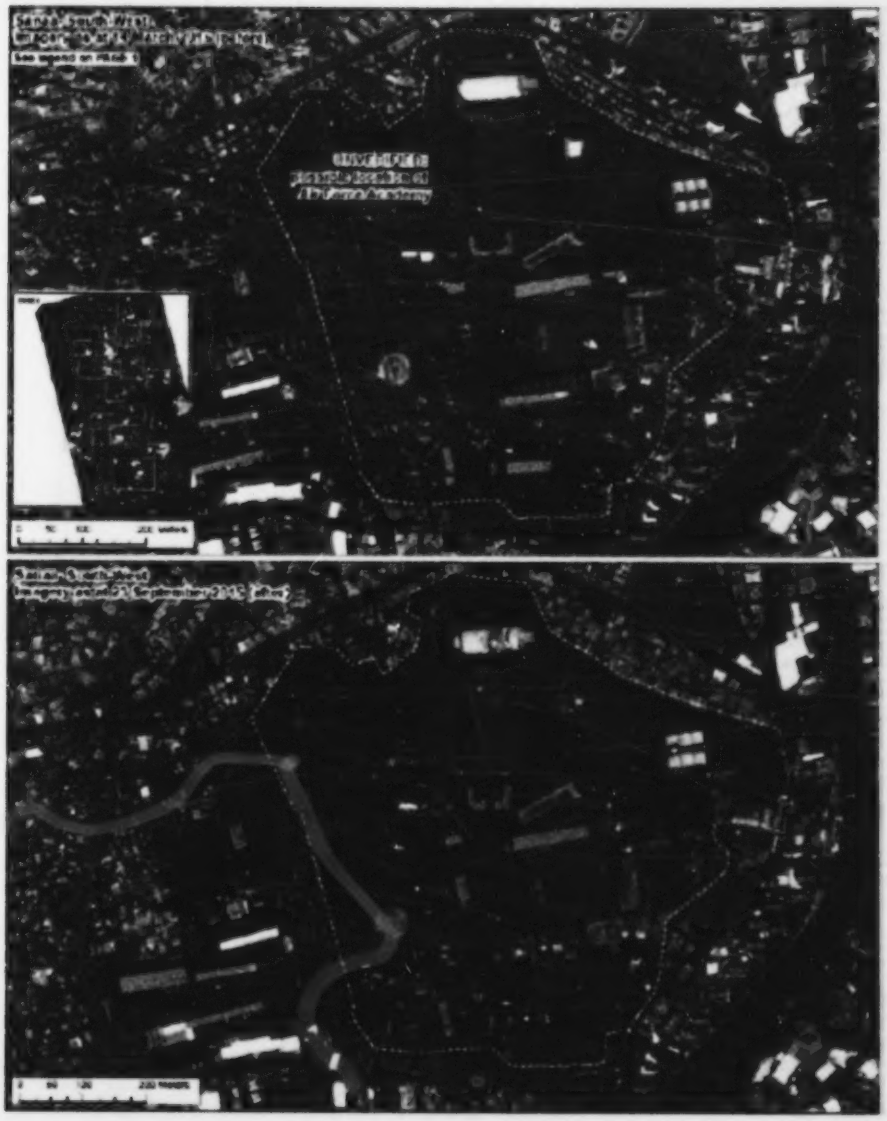
Sana'a, P12, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

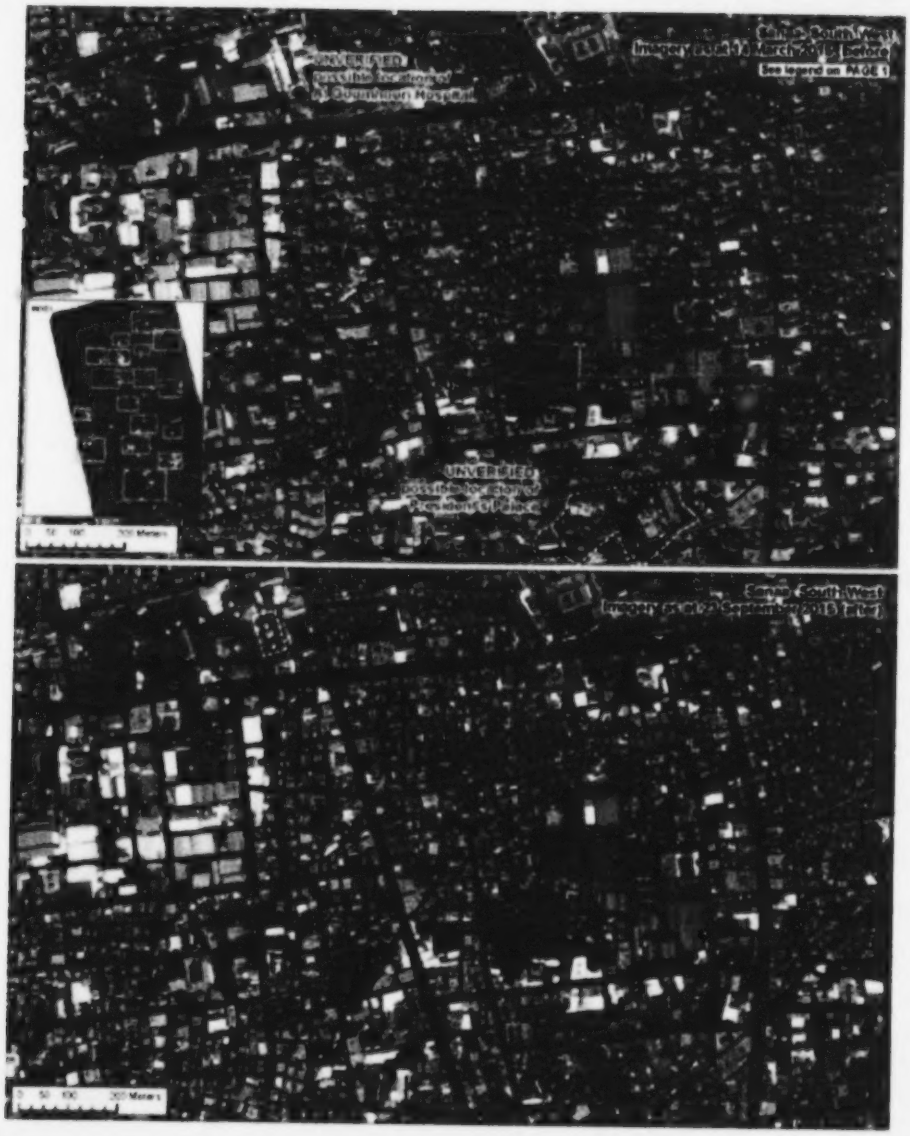
Sana'a, P13, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

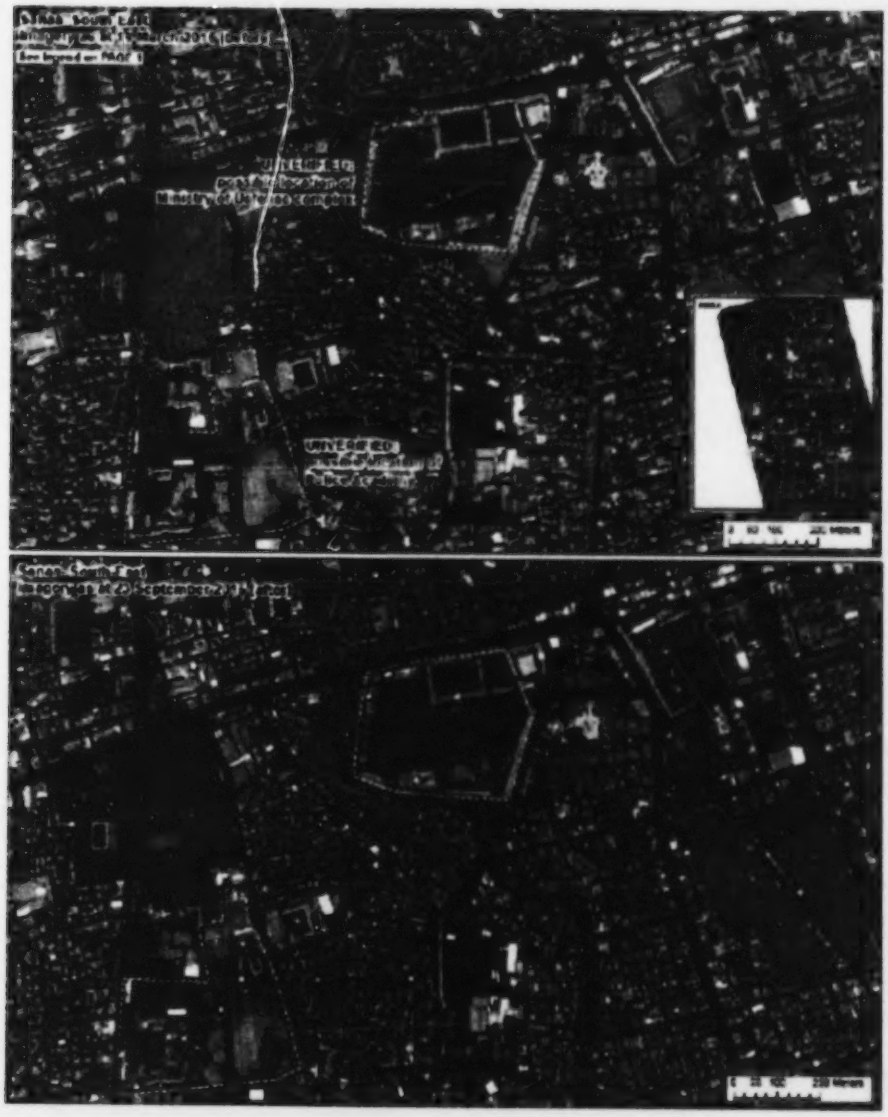
Sana'a, P14, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

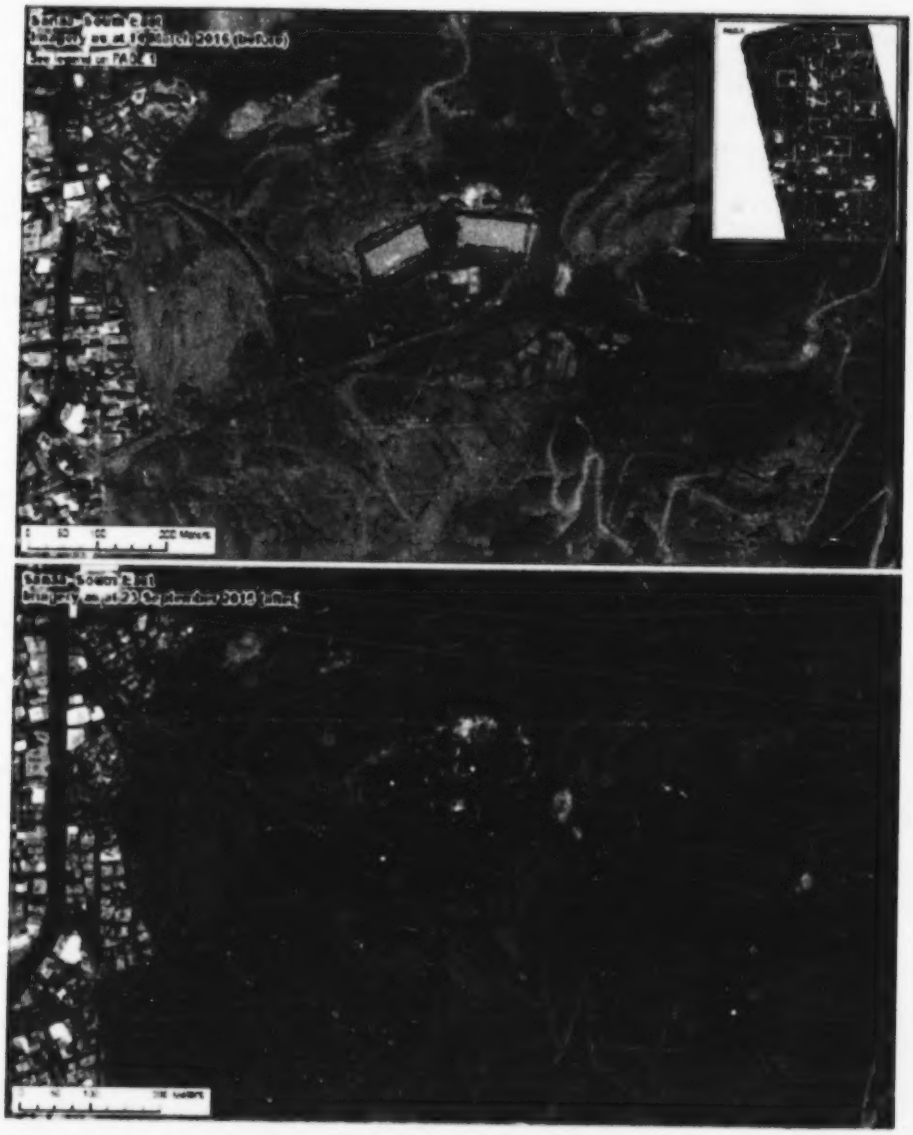
Sana'a, P15, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

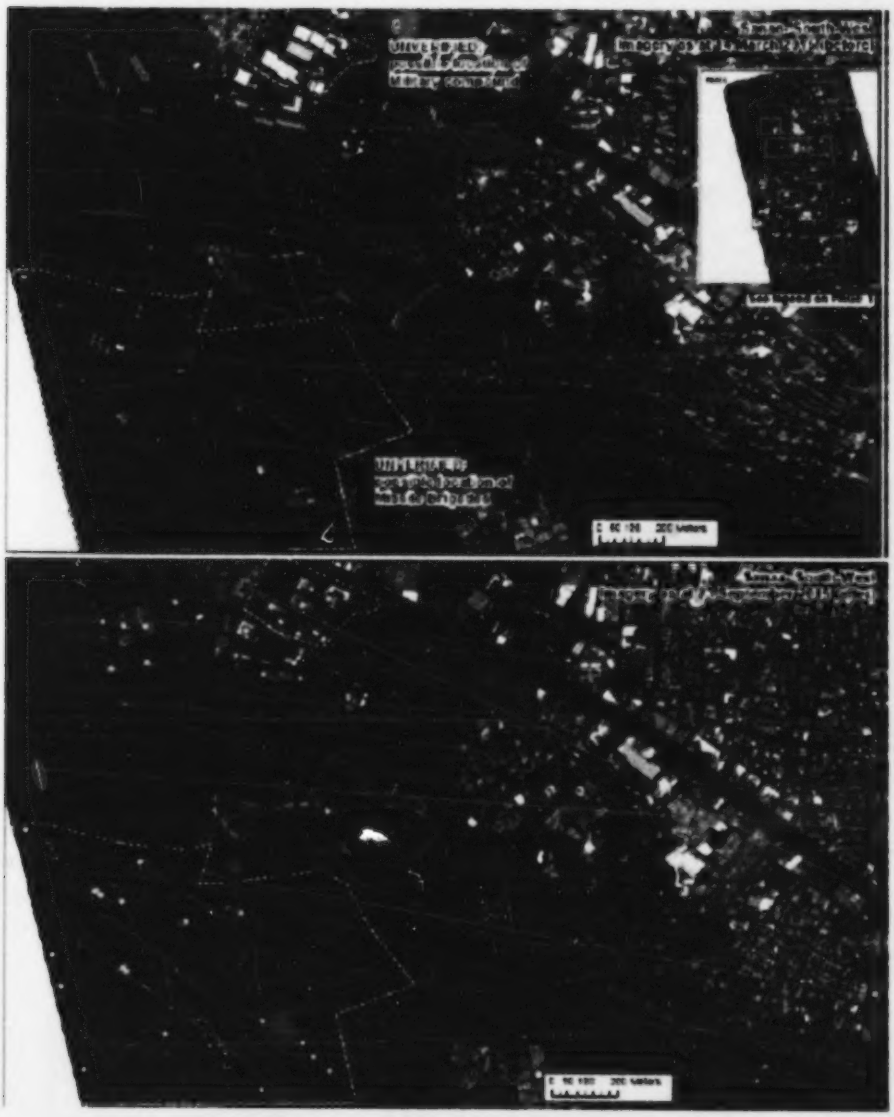
Sana'a, P16, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P17, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P18, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P19, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P20, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Map 7: Sana'a airport

Sana'a airport, P2, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P3, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

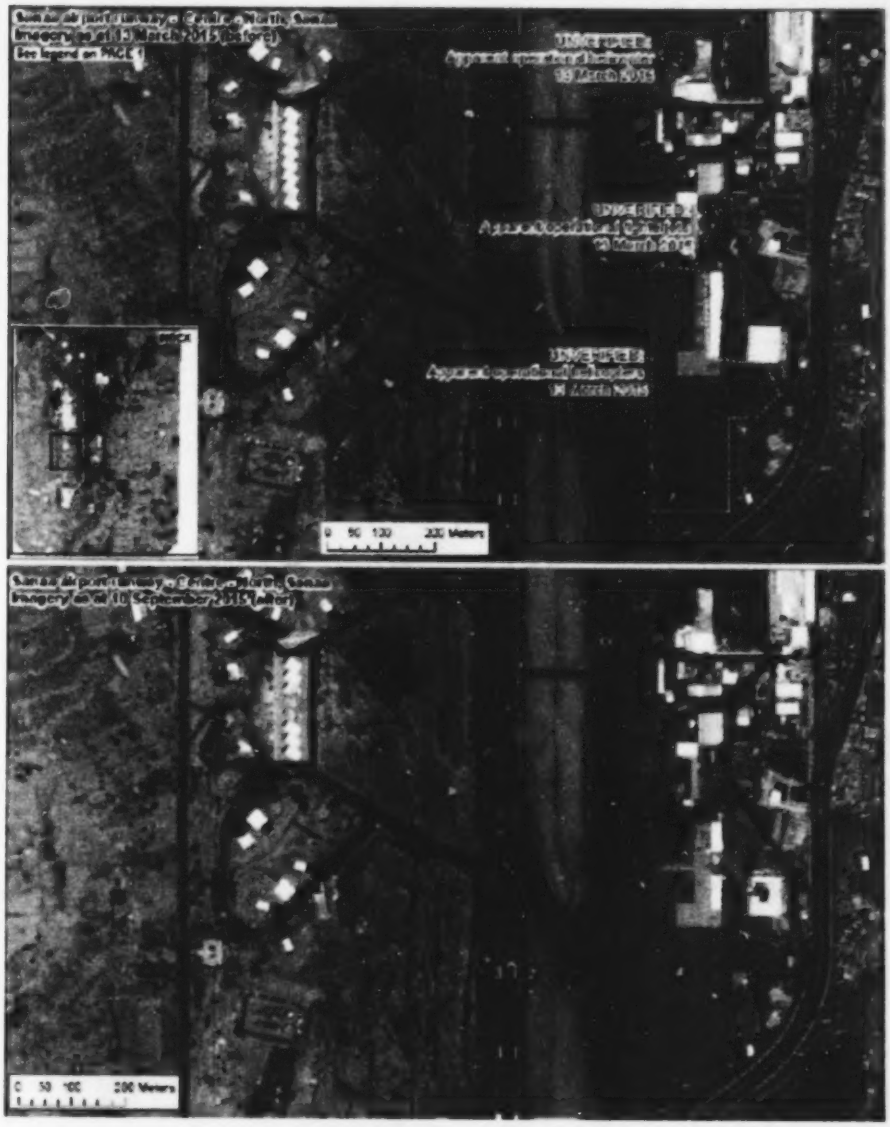
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P5, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P6, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

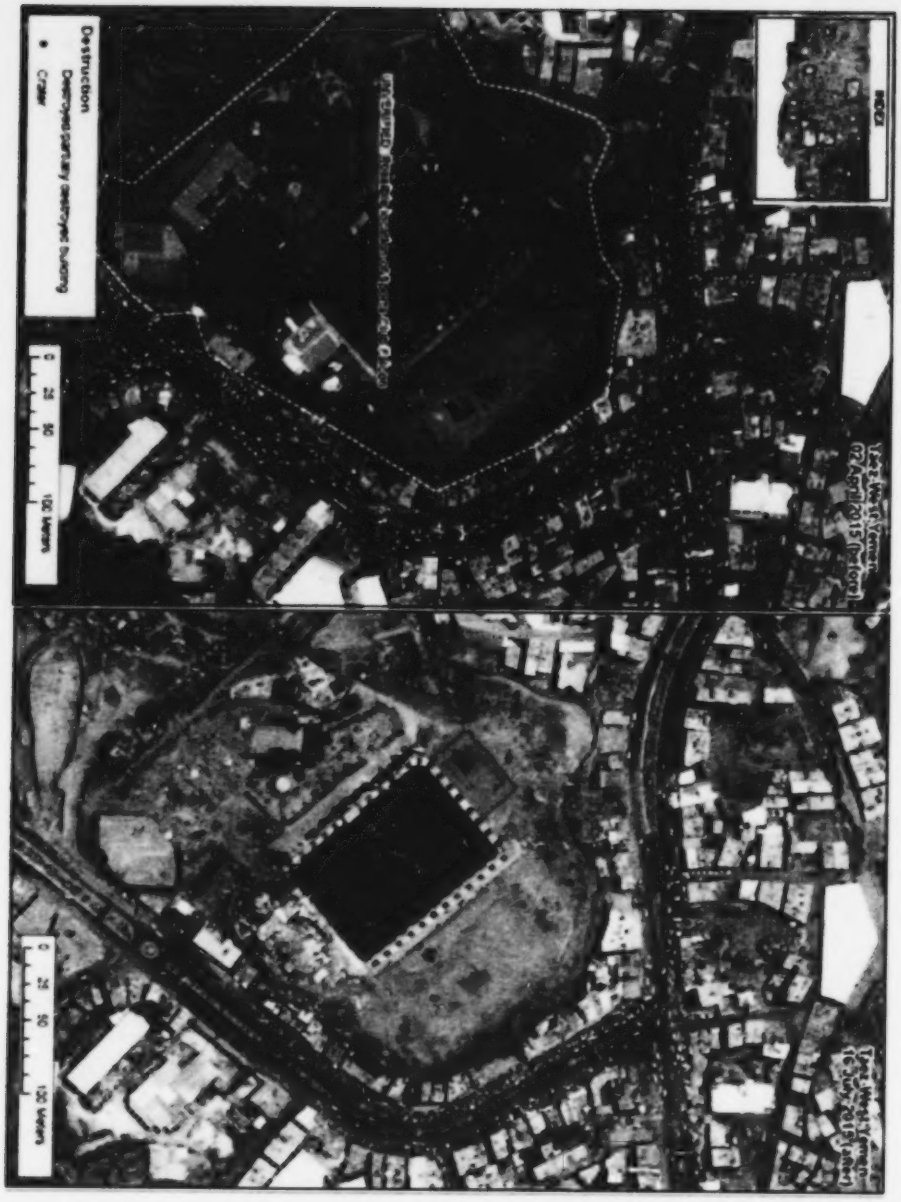
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Map 8: Ta'izz

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P2, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P3, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

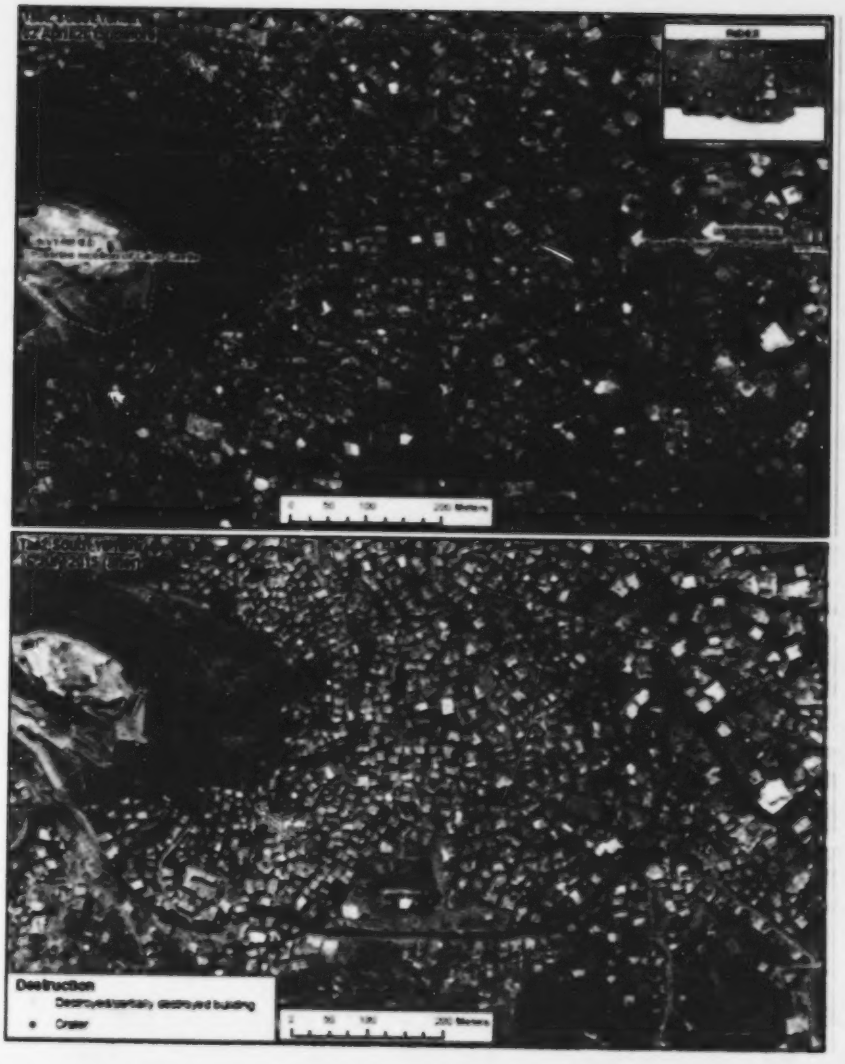
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P5, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus; World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P6, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

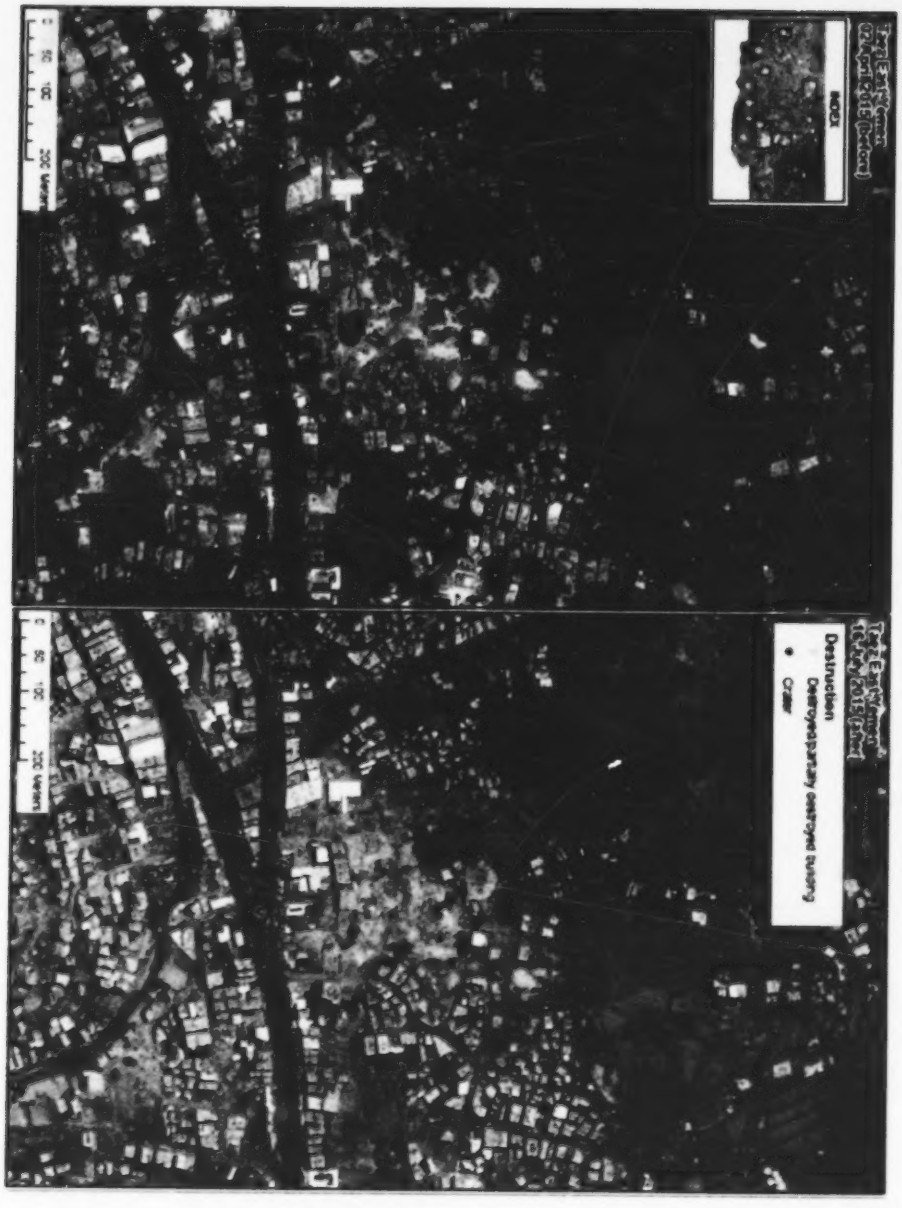
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, P7, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

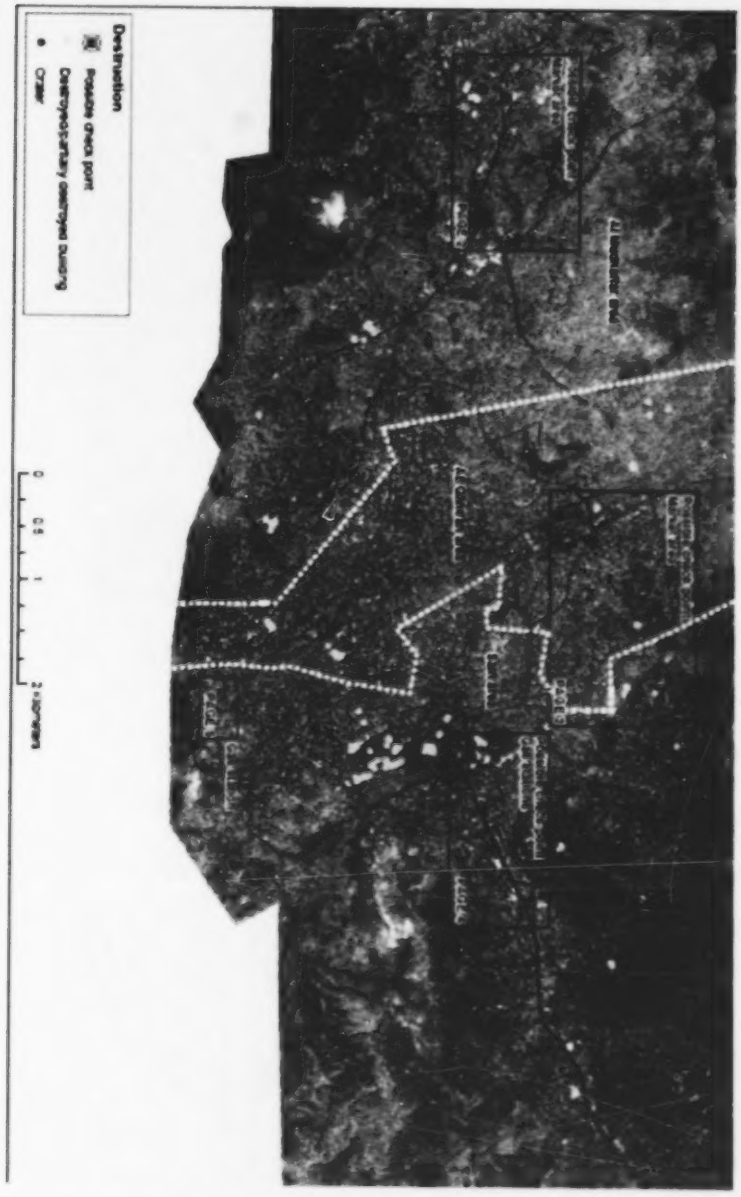
Ta'izz, P8, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

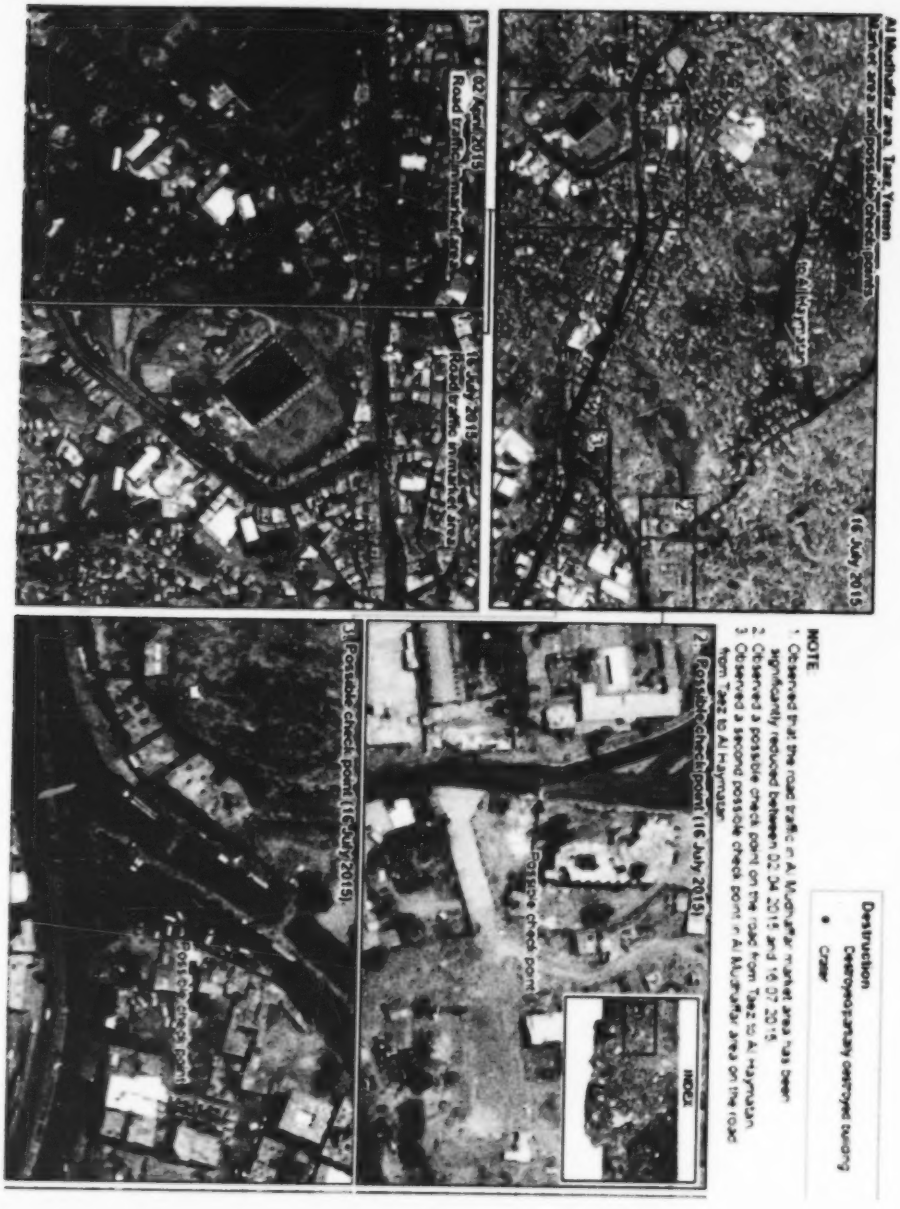
Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P2


Al Mudhaffar area, Taiz, Yemen
Market area and possible check points
02 April 2015
Road traffic, market area
16 July 2015
Road traffic, market area
16 July 2015
Al Hymyatain
1. Possible check point (16 July 2015)
2. Possible check point (16 July 2015)
3. Possible check point (16 July 2015)
Possible check point
INSET
NOTE
1. Observed that the road traffic in Al Mudhaffar market area has been significantly reduced between 02 04 2015 and 16 07 2015
2. Observed a possible check point on the road from Taiz to Al Hymyatain
3. Observed a second possible check point in Al Mudhaffar area on the road from Taiz to Al Hymyatain
Destruction
Destroyed/partially destroyed building
Crater

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P3

Destruction
Destroyed primary destroyed building
Other
NOTE:
1. Observed that the road traffic in Al Qahirah market area has been significantly reduced between 02.04.2015 and 16.07.2015.
2 3 4 Observed a possible check point on the road from Taez towards East (Taez airport)
5. Observed a possible check point in Northern Sahi area on the road from Taez towards North (Al Oqaba)
INSET
Possible checkpoint

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD. DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P4

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P5

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe